

The GREAT AMERICAN PLAY

At Popular Prices



D. W. GRIFITH'S SIX WONDER OF THE WORLD
5000 SCENES 18000 PEOPLE

IT HAS ELECTRIFIED THE WORLD—IT WILL MAKE
A BETTER AMERICAN OF YOU

Cities built up and then destroyed by fire—The biggest
battle of the Civil War re-enacted—Ford's Theatre, Wash-
ington, reproduced to the smallest detail for the Lincoln
tragedy.

COST \$500,000 3000 HORSES

TAKEN FROM THOMAS DIXON'S "THE CLANSMAN"

A series of wild rides that commanded a county for a day
and cost \$10,000. Night photography of battle scenes, in-
vented and perfected at a cost of \$12,000. Wonderful ar-
tillery duels in which real shells, costing \$80 a piece, were
used. Miles of trenches, thousands of lighters, "war as it
actually is."

DALY'S OPERA HOUSE

2 NIGHTS ONLY

CHILDREN 15c ADULTS 25c War Tax Extra

—and now it's time to think of School Days

The little fellow just starting for first grade, and the
young man bound for college will need some new things—
and regardless of whether it is just a cap for the young-
ster or a complete outfit for the student—you will find
the **Latest Styles and Best Values** here.

Suits for Young Men—snappy, up-to-the-minute fall
styles—excellently assorted as to cut and materials—some
with that famous "By-Swing" sleeve, giving you extra
shoulder room and a snug fit—rightly priced,

\$20.00 to \$45.00

Exceptional **Shirt Values**—a variety of color combin-
ations—percale, madras, silk and linen mixtures

\$1.00 to \$5.00

Fall's newest **Hat Blocks**—a carefully chosen selec-
tion—and all real values

\$3.00 to \$6.00

And naturally you know that we carry the rest of the
things that go to make up that outfit complete—Shoes,
Underwear, Sox, Ties, Caps, Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases—

Take the time now—choose carefully and wisely—
it's all real "money-back" merchandise.

Abel & Podawiltz Co., Inc.

MYER FRIDSTEIN, President

"Your Moneys Worth or Your Money Back"

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

LABOR DAY PICNIC

The indications are now that the
band will have a big attendance at
their labor day picnic which will be
held at the pavilion on Monday
afternoon and evening. The boys
have been engaged in selling tickets
to the affair and the citizens have
been responding so readily that there
is no question but what there will
be a big crowd out.

There has not been a week during
the past summer that the band has
not turned out to from one to four
occasions when they have furnished
music free for some patriotic oc-
casion. Political aspirants have
even taken advantage of band con-
certs to give a speech from the
band stand so that it would not be
necessary to hire a band in order to
get a crowd out, while other political
parties have asked the band to play
free of charge, and they have done
so, and the boys think that possibly
there are some people in the city who
would now like to show their appre-
ciation of what the band has done
by spending a dollar with them on
Labor Day.

The merchants of the city who
have been interviewed on the subject
have expressed themselves as being
willing to close that afternoon, so
that it is possible that a fairly good
crowd will be able to attend if they
desire to.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

While returning from Neokosa
Friday evening, Charles K. Kozlowski
and his wife, Mrs. Wm. Kozlowski, and
his mother, Mrs. Wm. Kozlowski, were
driving in a Buick car, when they
were struck by a car coming from the
west and crashed into a ditch, and
were rendered unconscious for a
time. The Kozlowskis were taken to
the hospital and the ladies were
taken to their home in Neokosa, and
later reports are to the effect that
they have been getting along all
right.

Mr. Kozlowski states that the ac-
cident was caused by his meeting an-
other car right at the time he was
passing the ladies, and that he was
blinded by the lights from the other
car and did not see the ladies on
the edge of the cement road and as
he ran over to that side to avoid the
car, he ran into them.

BANKS WILL BE CLOSED

As Monday is Labor Day the banks
of the city will be closed on that day,
and Tuesday being election day, they
will also be closed on that day. The
people who have business to transac-
tate at the banks should make a note of
these facts and govern themselves
accordingly.

NOW AWAITS TRIAL

Leslie Baker, the young fellow who
stole the car belonging to Herman
Young, and was consequently caught
at Mankato, Minnesota, has waived
examination and now awaits trial in
the county jail. As circuit court
convenes some time in October, he
will probably have his trial then.

WILL FISH UP NORTH

Drs. E. J. Clark, Carl Bandelin and
G. D. Fritzinger and P. P. Peeren-
boom expect to leave today for the
northern part of the state where they
will spend a week fishing. They will
make the trip by auto.

LIGHTNING KILLS MAN ON WEDNESDAY

Joseph Parzy, a resident of the
west side, was killed by lightning
Wednesday forenoon while riding on
a wagon on Fremont street. Tony
Kubisiak, who was riding with him,
was badly shocked and burned to a
considerable extent.

Mr. Parzy was working on the
sewer for the city on 17th Avenue
and had gone to work that morning
as usual, but after driving where
the work was being done it was ap-
parent that there was going to be a
heavy storm and Mr. Parzy started
for home. Young Kubisiak had
been riding with him and they were
lived in the same neighborhood
with Mr. Parzy and got onto the
wagon to ride home with him.
They had gone but a short distance
when a heavy bolt of lightning
struck the rig. Mr. Parzy having
apparently received the full force
of the shock. He fell forward onto
the wagon tongue and was no
doubt killed instantly. An examina-
tion afterward showed that the man
had received two cuts on the head
and was also burned about the face
and body and most of his clothes
were torn from his body and thrown
from the rig and scattered about the
road.

Young Kubisiak was shocked by
the lightning, he being on the rig
right alongside of the man that was
killed. His clothes were also badly
soiled and his right shoe was torn
from his foot.

Mr. Parzy was a man 28 years of
age and is survived by his wife and
three children. The funeral will be
held on Sunday morning from the
Polish Catholic church, Rev. F. C.
Ciszewski, officiating.

MRS. LEU ENTERTAINS

Mrs. O. J. Leu of Linden farm,
Aldford, was hostess at a tea and
canning demonstration on last Wed-
nesday. Mrs. Leu, who is a member
of the National Canners' association,
demonstrated the cold-pack method of
canning corn and beans. After those present
had discussed the problems involved
in canning, Mrs. Leu presented a
method of preserving vegetables for
winter use, the party was entertained
with music and light refreshments.

Those present were Mesdames
Virtue, A. J. Schlotter, J. Schlotter,
Frank Huser, George Huser, A.
Wipfli, A. Kundred, P. Marx, Robert
Leu, H. Basuener, Wm. Elbert and
Arthur Benn; Misses Josie Sen-
n, Josie Denna, Victoria and Evelyn
Schlotter, Anna Huser, and Luella
and Esther Leu.

The following people motored out
from town: Mesdames I. P. Witter,
Richard Gibson, Fred Stamm, George
and Edward Huser, and Mrs. Schlotter,
Lucius Boltwood and Misses Schrage,
Mary Carroll, and Mary Jones.

After the refreshments the guests
were then taken thru the orchards
and gardens of the farm, which were
very beautiful at this season.

It is very encouraging to realize
how deep the interest is in every
community in this food conservation
movement, and how successful the
majority of women have been in
drying and canning all the excess of
the garden products. All those
present are very grateful to Mrs.
Leu for giving them this opportunity
to observe the work of the govern-
ment's expert.

MARRIED IN THIS CITY

Annie Davis of Babcock and Tru-
man W. Watson of Petersburg were
married in this city Monday evening
by Justice Pontrevis, the wit-
nesses being O. P. Menzel and
Charles Matthews. The couple had
been married once before, but were
divorced in 1913. They will make
their home at Petersburg, where the
groom is employed.

O. C. HUSTING DIES SUDDENLY

Otto C. Husting, special deputy
collector of customs was stricken in
his office in Madison on Wednesday
and died before a doctor could
reach him. Mr. Husting has been
prominent in Democratic circles for
some years, having been secretary to
his brother, Senator Paul Husting,
previous to his appointment as de-
puty.

BOXES STOLE APPLES

Four boys from Port Edwards
were up before Judge Gettis one day
this week charged with having stolen
some apples. The judge gave them
some good advice and they were
allowed to depart after promising
that they would conduct themselves
in an orderly manner hereafter.

Miss Ida Walters, who lives on
the Platte road about six miles east
of the city, fell on a fruit jar on
Tuesday evening in such a manner as
to cut her right hand in a very
severe manner. Dr. Walters was cal-
led out from this city and it was
found necessary to take several
stitches in the wound to close it.

DALY'S THEATRE

7 Nights
Starting Monday, Sep. 2

**Sherman Kelly
Stock Co.**

All New Shows

Comedy—Vaudeville

Music and Girls

COME EARLY

Change of Play Each Night.

Special 11:30 Street Car Service.

Seats on sale Saturday 8 a. m.

OPENING PLAY

"When You Do, You DON'T"

A Kelly comedy in that Kelly way

Ladies Free opening night under

usual conditions. No telephone

orders taken for free tickets ex-

cept from out of town patrons.

Seats on sale Saturday.

Prices 10c, 20c, 30c, plus war tax

HELPING OUT THE WAR

The Sunday Sentinel of August
18th published a picture of Mrs. H.
P. Margraf of Harshaw, who, in or-
der to help win the war, is going to
sell her hair to help buy a liberty
bond. The Sunday Sentinel fol-
lowing is about the matter:

In order that she might own a Lib-
erty bond or War Savings stamps,
Mrs. Carl Margraf, Harshaw, Wis.,
has decided to sell her hair to help
buy a Liberty bond.

Mrs. Margraf is 32 years old and
recently started a poultry farm in
Grand Rapids. Her savings of many
years were put into this business and
as she had not been able to buy a
share in the treasury of Uncle
Sam, Mrs. Margraf decided to cut
off her hair.

She obtained the idea from an item
she read in the Sentinel last winter
which told of an actress auctioning
off her hair for the benefit of the Red
Cross.

Mrs. Margraf's husband, H. P.
Margraf, is working at the O. E.
Smith plant in this city. It is the
duty of Mr. Margraf to see that the
hair brings a sum big enough to buy
his share in the treasury of Uncle
Sam, Mrs. Margraf decided to cut
off her hair.

Mrs. Margraf is a Grand Rapids
girl, being a daughter of H. A.
Crane, formerly of this city, who
now lives at Timber Lake, South D.
Keto, and Mrs. Margraf works in the
munition plant of the O. E. Smith
corporation of Milwaukee. Both Mr.
and Mrs. Margraf are anxious to
serve their country and they appreci-
ate that they are doing so there is no
excuse for anybody to say that they
do not know how their account
stands.

The government is trying to reduce
the amount of printing paper that is
being used, and country publishers
are being told to cut out all free
copies of the paper and thus reduce
the use of paper at least 15 per
cent. It being possible to serve
among those that are not paid for in
advance, so if you want the paper
to come to you regularly, pay up be-
fore the subscription has expired.
Don't imagine that you can let the
paper be stopped for a few weeks
and then send for the back numbers,
it can't be done.

DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY

Word was received by Mrs. Anna
Nemesick that Corporal, Paul
R. P. D. 6, Grand Rapids, Wis., was
killed in action on the front line
trenches at the Somme Sector in
France. He enlisted in the regular
army July 3rd, 1917 at the time of
the Mexican struggle. He served
Eagle Pass, Texas, one year. When
United States entered the war, he
was transferred to the 16th, U. S.
Infantry, and he arrived in France
Dec. 10th, 1917. He has been over-
seas for the eight months and has
been fighting most of the time. He
at many times stated he was
too much for old Uncle Sam. He
is survived by his mother, sister
and two brothers which are now
serving their country. Pvt. Peter
Pozurek, 1st Corps, Art. Park who
is now in France, and Capt. Andrew
D. Pazurek, Camp Fremont, Cal.

He was born in Minneapolis, Minn.,
Jan. 26th, 1899, and was nineteen
years of age. He came to Saratoga,
Wis., to live with his mother and
brothers until he was fifteen. He
was a bright boy and was liked by all
who knew him.

His many friends will grieve to
hear of his death. Paul certainly
did his share and died a true hero.
He has three brothers, who will
avenge their brother's death.

HONEY CROP LIGHT

Dwight Huntington, who takes
considerable interest in the honey
business, having for many years been
interested in the industry to a
certain extent, reports that the crop
this year is very light, owing
to the fact that there was no white
clover this year for the bees to work
on early in the season. There was
no white clover because most of it
was winter killed the season as the
other clover in this section of the
country. There is a considerable
quantity of buckwheat planted this
summer, which in some instances,
where it was close enough, has help-
ed out the bees to a considerable ex-
tent, but there was not enough of
this to produce anything like a nor-
mal honey flow.

LOOKING AFTER THE BUGS

A man from the University of Wis-
consin spent several days in this
section last week looking after the
potatoes that have been getting the
potato beetle in this section, which
has been designated as the leaf hop-
per, and which was supposed to be
from the apple trees. It may be
possible that after all the investiga-
tion has been made, it will be dis-
covered that the apple leaf hopper
is not all responsible for all the
potatoes, but that there is another
insect that has been numerous
enough to do damage, and it is with
the hope of working out the life
history of these different bugs that
the investigations are being made.

ANOTHER LIE MAILED

Recently my attention was called
to a newspaper report that the Cana-
dian government of sugar was 8
pounds per person per month. This
seems to be another attempt to dis-
credit the United States Food Admin-
istration. It can authoritatively state
in use that the Canadian allowance is 14
pounds per person per month, with
full sentence for persons overdraw-
ing.

CITY OF MERRILL IS MADE A LIBERAL OFFER

Hon. A. H. Stange of Merrill, has
offered the city of Merrill the sum of
\$50,000 as a building fund for a
new hospital. He has also offered
the committee a site for the building,
alike it is not necessary to accept the
site in order to get the money. He
makes the stipulation that some
provision be made for the support of
the hospital after it is erected, which
is the proper way to handle the
matter.

SOME FINE TROUT

Joe Gazeley caught seven German
brown trout in Lynn creek last Sun-
day that are reported to have weigh-
ed 14 pounds. The largest one is
said to have weighed 3 1/2 pounds.
As the fish were exhibited about the
city there was no need of anybody
doubting the story. Lynn creek is
a very slow and sluggish stream and
the banks are boggy and covered
with brush, and the result is that
the stream is a difficult one to fish,
so that it is not gone over near as
much as most of the streams in
this vicinity, which probably ac-
counts for the size of the fish down
there.

ASKED TO LEAVE TOWN

Jerome Lee, whose home was sup-
posed to be somewhere in the grand
expansion of Montana, favored Grand
Rapids with a visit last week, and
plunged at the homes of some of the
west sliders where he solicited funds
which were to be used for his per-
sonal education. The police was
notified of the fact and Jerome was
rounded up and locked in the cooler
over night. The next morning he
was willing to transfer his affections
to some other place and he was al-
lowed to depart, promising that when
he made another trip east to scratch
Grand Rapids from his calling list.

WOUNDED IN FRANCE

R. D. Webster has received a let-
ter from his son, Ray, who is with
the 151st artillery in France, in
which he states that he is in the hos-
pital, having been wounded on the
26th of July. He was wounded in
both legs, one foot, and one hand,
but says none of the wounds are
bad, but that he will lose one finger.

NEW MEN REGISTER

Fifty-six men registered in this
county last Saturday, which was the
occasion for those who had reached
the age of 21 years since last regis-
tration day. Thirty of these men
registered in this city and 26 at
Marshall.

HAS BEEN IN HOSPITAL

Loander Nordstrom, who has been
with the colors for some time past,
writes the Tribune that he recently
underwent an operation at the time
of writing was convalescing on a
farm near Far Hills, New Jersey.
At the time of writing he expected
to be well enough to join his com-
pany within a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg

Teacher of Violin

Classes Beginning First

Week in September

All wishing to join the begin-

ners class arranged in groups

of 5 each will be given special

prices for the first four

lessons.

—Hear M. G. Eberlein, republican

candidate for congress at the band

stand after the band concert Thurs-

day evening.

PAY FOR PAPER OR YOU WON'T GET ANY

It is barely possible that some
people who have been reading the
Tribune this past year are wonder-
ing at the present time why they are not
receiving it any more. We will just
slip it to them on the quiet that it is
because they did not pay up their
subscription when they were not-
ified of the fact that it was due.
Some of them have probably been
getting a paper so long for nothing
that they thought it must be only a
joke when they were told that they
would have to pay up or have the
paper stopped, and some of them did
not pay up and the paper has been
stopped. We know that it is against
all precedents for a country paper to
stop under any circumstances, but
unless we do so, and the result is
that if you want the Tribune you
will have to pay for it in advance.
During the past few months every-
body on the list has received a state-
ment of their account so there is no
excuse for anybody to say that they
do not know how their account
stands.

The government is trying to reduce
the amount of printing paper that is
being used, and country publishers
are being told to cut out all free
copies of the paper and thus reduce
the use of paper at least 15 per
cent. It being possible to serve
among those that are not paid for in
advance, so if you want the paper
to come to you regularly, pay up be-
fore the subscription has expired.
Don't imagine that you can let the
paper be stopped for a few weeks
and then send for the back numbers,
it can't be done.

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VICTORY SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST

On September 1st every clerkman
in the state of Wisconsin will be re-
quested to make a special prayer or
preach a special sermon for Victory
Sunday—the week in which Wisconsin
will do all honor to her boys across
the seas. Sunday will be opening
day of this big week in which every
resident of the state will be asked
to purchase at least one War Sav-
ings Stamp in addition to those he
has already pledged.

The clerkman will explain in
their talks the reason for the Victo-
ry week and the great moral aid it
brings to the boys "over there." He
will know that the people at home
are "for them" in their great efforts
to battle for democracy.

It is planned to have Secretary of
War Baker give permission for Wis-
consin to cable her boys overseas
to do honor, and when the big
result of the sales of these war sav-
ings stamps is known, the plan is to
send a steamer cable announcing the
fact to the boys "over there."

While all of Wisconsin cannot go to
the front, all of Wisconsin can and
will help to her last dollar, the
cause of the great American people.
In practically all sections of the
state, the boys "over there" are
in the front line of the battle for
democracy.

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HAIG'S MEN TAKE TOWN OF ALBERT; BIG FRENCH GAIN

Petain's Forces Rout Germans and Capture Many Villages.

FOE RETREATS IN DISORDER

Allies Cross the Allier River and Continue Great Drive Along the Entire Front—British Take 5,000 Prisoners.

London, July 23.—The town of Albert, 18 miles northwest of Amiens, on the Aisne river, has been recaptured by the British, who also have obtained all their objectives in the fighting between Bray-sur-Somme and Albert, according to the official communication from Field Marshal Haig. Over the six-mile front the British advanced two miles. Five thousand prisoners have been taken in two days.

U. S. Troops in Battle

The U. S. troops in the recent blow Field Marshal Haig landed against the Germans between Albert and Arras, a front of 15 miles, was increased when the British lunged forward on the right of this line from Albert to Bray, on the Somme, a front of more than six miles.

It is not improbable that American troops are included in the Albert-Bray drive, since they were operating some days ago with the British left in the Somme attack.

Late dispatches declare that south of Albert the British advance was progressing rapidly, the Aisne river having been crossed at several points, despite desperate opposition, several battle front dispatches declare observers have reported the enemy at places in retreat.

Foe's Counter-Attacks Fail

The Germans have been counter-attacking desperately at some points, but nowhere have they done anything except to slow up the general advance for the time being.

North of Albert General Haig's forces, hammering ahead during the night, crossing the Arras-Albert railroad, a natural defense line, which the Germans resisted with vigor, they were forced to fall back, however, and the British in spots have pushed on east of this railway, until at points they are within six or seven miles of the old Hindenburg line.

Fight Under Scorching Sun

Tanks have been working well to the front of the British line almost everywhere. The battle was fought under a scorching sun, the men fighting over the dusty, shell-churned ground, open shelled, or without upper garments, the sweat streaming down their half-naked bodies.

At many places heaps of German dead, mowed down by the British fire, lay lying in the sun.

French Take Many Towns

Paris, Aug. 23.—Numerous villages running northwest of Soissons have been taken by the French, whose drive along the whole front continues, according to the war office announcement. The most important of the places captured is Fismes.

French Pursue Huns

With the French army in France, Aug. 23.—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth armies continues with increased speed over a large part of the battle front from Lassigny to Soissons, and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coney forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Aisne. They have also advanced their hold on the Oise to Breteuil, midway between Nogent and Chateau.

The French advance toward the roads leading to Chateau added another menace to the German line of retreat and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon, St. Paulin-Les, and Quincy fell into the hands of the French, giving them command of the valley of the Aisne from the region of Compiègne to the Oise.

General Humbert's troops (over to the west) also are pressing the enemy vigorously. Having occupied the heights of Mont, just south of Lassigny, which they surrounded Wednesday, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt massif.

French Cavalry in Valley

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General Mangin's troops advanced seven miles during the night and recaptured the enemy's rear guard so completely that the retreating columns have been thrown into confusion.

Unofficial reports now place the German prisoners taken by the French in the present offensive at more than 15,000.

Cross Allier River

Paris, Aug. 23.—French troops have crossed the Allier river between Gué and Champs to the north of Guéy-Chateau, according to the French, which adds that advances from the front.

Wrong Somewhere

A friend wants us to tell him if a certain citizen of this town is in all respects an upright and exemplary man. Most people who know him regard him so, but there must be something wrong about him, since he does not agree with us in politics and religion.—Houston Post.

Uncle Eben

"Poverty," said Uncle Eben, "ain't no disgrace, 'ceptin' when a man would 'nother up wit' it dan work."

Computing Time in Greenland.

Up in Greenland, where the nights are six months long, the time-table makes no difference on the score of daylight saving. "What time do you have breakfast?" asked the traveling man at the Greenland hotel. "From half-past March to quarter of May," answered the urbane clerk.

Paper Money.

Sheets of paper pass for money in Corfu. One sheet buys one quart of rice and twenty sheets a piece of hemp cloth.

PERSHING IN STEEL HELMET



This is the latest picture of Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, wearing his steel helmet.

YANKS MAKE NEW GAIN

U. S. Troops Attack Huns West of Fismes.

Americans Wiped Out Position Held by Enemy Snipers—German Counter-Attack Fails.

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The Germans made a counter-attack at daylight in an endeavor to offset the American success. The Americans, however, killed a number of the Germans, made 14 prisoners, and forced the remainder to flee in disorder.

Patrol encounters between the Americans and Germans have been frequent in the Vosges mountains. The town of Frappelle, captured several days ago by the Americans, is still under the attack, but these are gradually lessening as the hopelessness of retaking the town becomes apparent.

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200 JAPS SLAIN IN RIOTS

Troops Fire on Mobs Who Pillage Stores and Wreck Property—High Price of Rice Caused.

Tokyo, Aug. 20.—There has been serious rioting in Tokyo as a result of the high price of food, especially rice. Mobs attacked and damaged property in the business and theater districts. Two hundred stores, restaurants and rice depots were raided. The ministry of the interior was unsuccessfully attacked during the riots.

The rioters entered and pillaged houses in Asakusa, the great recreation resort of the middle and lower classes. A number of disturbances were wounded by the police. Twenty policemen were injured.

Tokyo is now occupied by heavy detachments of police and infantry. "Troops have been called out in nearly every important city in Japan. Even the naval station at Matsuyama is affected by the unrest. Two thousand workmen there are striking in conjunction with the police.

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Washington, Aug. 20.—Troops in continental within the United States are being issued fresh pork two days in every ten as a temporary substitute for beef, the war department announced.

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Comstock, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Lieut. Harold F. Maxon of Los Angeles, Cal., and Cadet G. F. Geddon of Titusville, Pa., were killed when their airplane crashed to the ground in a hayfield near here.

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"My wife's felines and poodles practically rule our house." "A case of reigning cats and dogs, and it were," Boston Transcript.

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MARRIED MEN NOT EXEMPT

Baker Declares Those Not Supporting Families Must Serve—Eighty Divisions Will Be in France June 30.

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Representative Kuhn said it might be necessary to go beyond the 18th and asked if any accurate estimate could be given of the number of men that finally will be necessary to win the war.

Replying, General March said that when the Germans began their spring offensive they were superior in rifle power.

"If you put 80 divisions of Americans in France of approximately 45,000 men to a division," said General March, "you will give us marked superiority in rifle power—more marked than was the Germans'—and we should be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919."

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General March read an official statement showing that on August 1 the American army numbered 3,012,112 men, as follows:

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In the United States and border possessions, 1,342,706.

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In addition there are about 15,000 marines with an expeditionary force. To put 80 divisions in France before June 30, General March declared:

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The 80-division plan, General March said, depended upon shipping facilities, but he added:

"I might as well say right here, frankly, that the program of Mr. Schwab will take care of the army program and gain on it."

No general exemption of married men simply because of their married status is contemplated by the war department in preparing for the proposed extension of draft ages, Secretary Baker declared in a statement before the house military committee on the new administration bill.

Mr. Baker said his previous remarks on this subject had been misconstrued, that married men who do not support their families and who are not engaged in useful occupations will continue to be called.

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LIEUT. COL. G. WOODWARD



Lieut. Col. G. Woodward has been appointed by Great Britain as special representative of the ministry of information in America. His brother, Col. A. S. Woodward, M. P., has recently been mentioned for valuable work in connection with the war.

BIG TAX ON INCOMES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACCEPTS MADDO'S PROPOSED LEVY.

Part Payment to Be Permitted—"Unearned" Income Is Defined in the Bill.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The recommendation of Secretary McAdoo that heavier taxes be imposed upon unearned incomes than upon salaries or wages in return for labor was adopted on Monday by the ways and means committee.

The normal tax on earned incomes of over \$4,000 was fixed at 10 per cent, an increase of 6 per cent over the present law, and the unearned income normal tax was established at 13 per cent. Below \$4,000 the normal rate is put at 5 per cent.

There was great opposition to what should be considered an unearned income, but finally this definition was agreed upon:

"That portion of net income derived from dividends on preferred stocks, from interest, rentals, royalties and annuities."

The committee changed the section previously adopted providing for the payment of income taxes by individuals and corporations in installments.

While the committee has not completely completed the section dealing with incomes, Mr. Mitchell said that the exemptions will remain unchanged, the exemptions for single and married persons respectively, with \$200 additional for each child under eighteen years. The normal rate on this first \$4,000 of taxable income is 5 per cent, and after that the rate goes up to 10 per cent for earned incomes and 13 per cent for unearned incomes, with these schedules of surtaxes:

Per cent.	On incomes between \$5,000 and \$7,500.....	3
	Between \$7,500 and \$10,000.....	4
	Between \$10,000 and \$15,000.....	5
	Between \$15,000 and \$20,000.....	6
	Between \$20,000 and \$25,000.....	7
	Between \$25,000 and \$30,000.....	8
	Between \$30,000 and \$35,000.....	9
	Between \$35,000 and \$40,000.....	10
	Between \$40,000 and \$45,000.....	11
	Between \$45,000 and \$50,000.....	12
	Between \$50,000 and \$55,000.....	13
	Between \$55,000 and \$60,000.....	14
	Between \$60,000 and \$65,000.....	15
	Between \$65,000 and \$70,000.....	16
	Between \$70,000 and \$75,000.....	17
	Between \$75,000 and \$80,000.....	18
	Between \$80,000 and \$85,000.....	19
	Between \$85,000 and \$90,000.....	20
	Between \$90,000 and \$95,000.....	21
	Between \$95,000 and \$100,000.....	22
	Over \$100,000.....	23

FIRST U. S. AIRPLANES USED

Complete Squadron of 18 DeHavilland Machines Fly Behind German Lines—Return Safely.

Washington, Aug. 19.—General Pershing advised the war department on Monday that early in August a complete squadron of 18 DeHavilland Four airplanes, built in the United States and equipped with Liberty motors, successfully carried out the first reconnaissance flight of American-built machines behind the German lines. They returned without loss.

Secretary Baker also said that Brigadier General Pauls of the American air service led the expedition.

Soldiers Get Dispensation

Washington, Aug. 19.—Catholics in the army and navy are relieved from the obligation of abstaining from flesh diet on Fridays, with the exception of Good Friday, it was announced by the bishop of Catholic chaplains, Patrick J. Hayes, in order to remove misunderstanding that has arisen on the subject.

Tanker in Flames Off U. S.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 22.—A tanker enveloped in flames and apparently abandoned by her crew, was seen off the American coast by persons on a British steamer from South American ports which arrived here.

Caruso, Opera Singer, Weds.

New York, Aug. 22.—Enrico Caruso, the opera tenor, was married Tuesday. The bride was Miss Dorothy Park Ben, a family daughter of Park Benjamin, patent lawyer and naval and electrical expert.

Need 1,000,000 Laborers

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 21.—There is a shortage of 1,000,000 unskilled laborers in war industries, according to an order from Washington to the Iowa head of the public service reserve, raising the state's quota to 11,350.

New Camps Named

Washington, Aug. 20.—New camps near Sudition, Ky., and Fayetteville, N. C., were named Camp Knox and Camp Bragg, in honor of Knox, commander of the army in 1783, and Bragg, a Confederate general.

Italy Decorates Americans

Washington, Aug. 19.—Several members of the American Red Cross ambulance service have been decorated with the Italian war cross for excellent conduct on Mont Grappa early in June.

Soldiers to Farms by Furlough

Washington, Aug. 19.—The war has been opened for soldiers in camp to get away for emergency work on the farm. The war department announced that enlisted men may obtain furloughs to engage in agricultural work.

RUSSIAN FOOD RIOTERS SLAIN

Scores of Persons Killed or Wounded in Battle in Petrograd Streets.

CRY "DOWN WITH GERMANY"

Martial Law Is Proclaimed Following Fight Between Lettish Guards and the People—Czechoslovak Forces in Hot Battle.

London, Aug. 22.—Hundreds of persons were killed and wounded in a veritable battle between Lettish guards and rioters during disorders in Petrograd, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The dispatch, which quotes Petrograd after the city had been without food for two days a procession of workmen marched through the streets shouting, "Down with the Germans! Down with the Krenin!"

The battle between the rioters and the Lettish guards occurred before the Smolny Institute. Martial law was proclaimed in Petrograd the same evening.

Japanese troops have landed at Nikolsk to protect allied citizens there, according to an official dispatch received from Tien Tsin.

Washington, Aug. 22.—A manifesto issued by the newly-formed Czechoslovak national committee in Prague has reached the Czechoslovak national council here. In the manifesto the program of the national committee is outlined, the main points being:

The unifying and co-ordinating of all the forces of the Czechoslovak nation for the realization of their national aspirations and a call to all Czechs and Slovaks to rally to the struggle for liberty.

The manifesto expresses its confidence in the outcome of the fight and asserts that by their own strength the Czechoslovak people have "risen from the grave of centuries and by their own strength will place themselves in the light of the world in the company of free nations of the future, liberated and civilized mankind."

SEN. VARDAMAN IS DEFEATED

Rep. Harrison Nominated for Senate Over Mississippi Democrat Whom Wilson Opposed.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 22.—Representative Pat Harrison was nominated for the United States senate over Senator James K. Vardaman in Tuesday's Mississippi primaries by an overwhelming majority. Reports received from all over the state show Harrison has outvoted Vardaman 2 to 1. Interest in the senatorial contest increased rapidly in the last week because of the publication of a letter written by President Wilson in answer to an inquiry as to Senator Vardaman's record in which the president said: "I can but regard his (Vardaman's) election as a condemnation of my administration by the people of Mississippi."

Senator Vardaman in his speeches declared that he had not been disloyal, but said he and the president "often disagreed."

TWO "SUBS" SUNK OFF U. S.

One Rammed by American Ship, Other Hit by Tanker—Twenty-Sixth Shot Goes Home.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The navy department announced that the captain of an American steamer had reported that his vessel rammed and probably sank a submarine about 9:30 p. m. on Saturday, August 17, near Winter Quarter shoal off the northern Virginia coast. The captain stated the submarine was struck on its port bow, bringing it alongside. The steamer is now in port with its badly damaged bow. The captain thinks he sank the submarine.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 22.—A 400-ton enemy submarine was sunk off the Atlantic coast by the gun crew of a British tanker, according to an officer of the tanker. The tanker's twenty-sixth shot ended the battle.

FREED AFTER HUNGER STRIKE

Twenty-Three Suffragists Released From Washington Jail After Being in Held Six Days.

Washington, Aug. 22.—After six days of hunger striking, 23 suffragists were unconditionally released from the District of Columbia jail here on Tuesday. No announcement or explanation of the release was made by the authorities, although some of the prisoners were serving 15-day sentences.

Aerial Gunners School

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 22.—Major Deel, commander of Buffalo field, received authorization from Washington for the lease of 11,000 acres of land in one body near here, to be used as an aerial gunners range.

U. S. Seizes German Gluten

New York, Aug. 22.—Seizure by the government of 1,057,000 pounds of devaluated wheat gluten valued at \$200,000, which was to have found its way to Germany, was announced by the alien property custodian.

Big Majority for Capper

Torpe, Kan., Aug. 21.—Official totals for the Republican nomination for United States senator gave Gov. Arthur Capper 101,200, a majority of 31,740 over three opponents. He carried all 105 counties of the state.

Head of Mine Company Drowns

New York, Aug. 21.—The death from drowning of M. Bruce Macdonald, president of the Butte and Superior Mining company, was announced. He was a member of the firm of Hayden Stone & Co. of this city.

"Friendliest" Man Is Dead

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—Rev. Dr. W. J. Williamson, nationally known as the "friendliest" man in St. Louis, and former pastor of the Third Baptist church, one of the city's most fashionable parishes

HAIG'S MEN TAKE TOWN OF ALBERT; BIG FRENCH GAIN

Petain's Forces Rout Germans and Capture Many Villages.

FOE RETREATS IN DISORDER

Allies Cross the Ailette River and Continue Great Drive Along the Entire Front—British Take 5,000 Prisoners.

London, July 23.—The town of Albert, 18 miles northeast of Amiens, on the Aisne river, has been recaptured by the British, who also have obtained all their objectives in the fighting between Bray-sur-Somme and Albert, according to the official communication from Field Marshal Haig. Over the six-mile front the British advanced two miles. Five thousand prisoners have been taken in four days.

U. S. Troops in Battle

The width of the tremendous blow Field Marshal Haig tossed against the German front, was increased when the British lunged forward on the right of this line from Albert to Bray, on the Somme, a front of more than six miles.

It is not improbable that American troops are included in the Albert-Bray drive, since they were operating some days ago with the British left in the Somme attack.

Late dispatches declare that south of Albert the British advanced, progressing satisfactorily, the Aisne river having been crossed at several points, despite desperate opposition. Several battle front dispatches declare operations have reported the enemy at places in retreat.

Foe's Counter-Attack Fails

The Germans have been counter-attacking desperately at some points, but nowhere have they done anything except to slow up the general advance for the time being.

North of Albert General Haig's forces hammered ahead during the night, crossing the Arras-Albert railroad, a natural defense along which the Germans resorted with vigor. They were forced to fall back, however, and the British in spots have pushed on east of this railway, until at points they are within six or seven miles of the old Hindenburg line.

Fight Under Scorching Sun

Thanks have been working well to the front of the British lines almost everywhere. The battle was fought under a scorching sun, the men fighting over the dusty, shell-churned ground, open skirted, or without upper garments, the sweat streaming down their half-naked bodies.

At many places heaps of German dead, moved down by the British fire, lay baking in the sun.

French Take Many Towns

Paris, Aug. 23.—Numerous villages around northwest of Soissons have been taken by the French, whose drive along the whole front continues, according to the war office announcement. The most important of the places captured is Bouleaux.

French Pursue Huns

With the French in battle, Aug. 23.—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth armies continues with increased speed over a large part of the battle front (from Lassigny to Soissons), and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coney forest and are nearly on the line held in April by the Tenth Army. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Breteuil, midway between Nogent and Chateau.

The French advance toward the roads leading to Chateau adds another menace to the German line of retreat and explains the concentration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon, St. Paul, and Chateau, which fell into the hands of the French, giving them command of the valley of the Ailette from the region of Coney-les-Bains to the Oise.

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state that the French have reached the Oise canal between Nogent and Morlaine, to the east of Nogent.

Upon the Ailette front the sudden attack of the French caused the retreat of a division of German reserves which had been preparing for a counter-blow. In its retreat it precipitated a panic in the ranks of a second division of reserves which had been intended to support the first division's assault, according to reports to newspapers here.

Watch Foe Retreat

From the heights of Le Plennon on the Oise front the French troops are now watching the Germans in their retreat toward the north.

The capture of Lassigny, the official communication says, made the position on Le Plennon untenable as it was turned from the north and General Humbert's army took the position, writing one of the most glorious pages in French history.

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The draft plan, General March said, depended upon shipping facilities, but he added:

"I might as well say right here, frankly, that the program of Mr. Schuch will take care of the army program and gain on it."

No general exemption of married men simply because of their married status is contemplated by the war department in preparing for the proposed extension of draft ages. Secretary Baker declared in a statement before the house military committee on the new administration man power bill. Mr. Baker said his previous remarks on this subject had been misunderstood, and that married men who do not support their families and who are not engaged in useful occupations will continue to be called.

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LIEUT. COL. G. WOODWARD



Lieut. Col. G. Woodward has been appointed by Great Britain as special representative of the ministry of information in America. His brother, Col. A. S. Woodward, M. P., has recently been mentioned for valuable work in connection with the war.

BIG TAX ON INCOMES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACCEPTS MADDOX'S PROPOSED LEVY.

Part Payment to Be Permitted—"Unearned" Income Is Defined.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The recommendation of Secretary Maddox that heavier taxes be imposed upon unearned incomes than upon salaries or wages in return for labor was adopted on Monday by the ways and means committee.

The normal tax on earned incomes of over \$4,000 was fixed at 10 per cent, an increase of 50 cent over the present law, and the unearned income normal tax was established at 13 per cent. Below \$4,000 the normal rate is put at 5 per cent.

There was great opposition to what should be considered an unearned income, but finally this definition was agreed upon:

"That portion of net income derived from dividends, interest, royalties and annuities."

The committee changed the section previously adopted providing for the payment of income taxes by individuals and corporations in installments.

While the committee has not entirely completed the section dealing with incomes, Mr. Kitchin said that the exceptions will remain unchanged, at \$1,000 and \$2,000 for single and married persons, respectively, with \$200 additional for each child under eighteen years.

The normal rate on this first \$4,000 of taxable income is 5 per cent, and after that the rate goes up to 10 per cent for earned incomes and 13 per cent for unearned incomes, with these schedules of surtaxes:

On incomes between \$5,000 and \$7,000...	Per cent
Between \$7,000 and \$10,000...	3
Between \$10,000 and \$15,000...	6
Between \$15,000 and \$20,000...	10
Between \$20,000 and \$25,000...	15
Between \$25,000 and \$30,000...	20
Between \$30,000 and \$40,000...	25
Between \$40,000 and \$50,000...	30
Between \$50,000 and \$75,000...	35
Between \$75,000 and \$100,000...	40
Between \$100,000 and \$200,000...	45
Between \$200,000 and \$300,000...	50
Between \$300,000 and \$500,000...	55
Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000...	60
Over \$1,000,000...	70

Chairman Kitchin said that the treasury expected to submit some further suggestions regarding the income tax.

FIRST U. S. AIRPLANES USED

Complete Squadron of 18 DeHavilland Machines Fly Behind German Lines—Return Safely.

Washington, Aug. 10.—General Pershing advised the war department on Friday that early in August a complete squadron of 18 DeHavilland Four airplanes, built in the United States and equipped with Liberty motors, successfully made the first reconnaissance flight of American-built machines behind the German lines. They returned without loss.

Secretary Baker also said that Brigadier General Poole of the American air service led the expedition.

Soldiers Got Dispensation.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Catholics in the army and navy are relieved from the obligation of abstaining from flesh diet on Fridays, with the exception of Good Friday. It was announced by the bishop of Catholic chaplains, Patrick J. Hayes, in order to remove misunderstanding that has arisen on the subject.

Tanker in Flames Off U. S.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 22.—A tanker enveloped in flames and apparently abandoned by her crew, was seen off the American coast by persons on a British steamer from South American ports which arrived here.

Caruso, Opera Singer, Weds.

New York, Aug. 22.—Barbara Caruso, the opera singer, was married Tuesday. The bride was Miss Dorothy Park Benjamin, daughter of Park Benjamin, partner and engineer Cheshire of Grant was killed.

Ship's Captain Saved by Flyer.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 21.—The captain and crew of a tank steamer which was sunk by a U-boat off Ireland arrived here. The captain had been picked up by a hydroplane and brought to land. Ten of the crew were killed.

Eat Pork Two Days Out of Ten.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Troops in cantonments within the United States are being issued fresh pork two days in every ten as a temporary substitute for beef, the war department announced.

Sub Sinks Brazilian Ship.

New York, Aug. 19.—The Brazilian mail ship Madrugada, 1,613 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine off the American coast. Word of the loss of the ship was received here in insurance circles.

Two Aviators Paid to Death.

Comstock, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Lieut. Harold F. Maxon of Los Angeles, Cal., and Capt. G. P. Gordon of Titusville, Fla., were killed when their airplane crashed to the ground in a hayfield near here.

RUSSIAN FOOD RIOTERS SLAIN

Scores of Persons Killed or Wounded in Battle in Petrograd Streets.

CRY "DOWN WITH GERMANY"

Martial Law Is Proclaimed Following Fight Between Lettish Guards and the People—Czechoslovak Forces in Hot Battle.

London, Aug. 22.—Hundreds of persons were killed and wounded in a veritable battle between Lettish guards and rioters during disorders in Petrograd, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The dispatch, which quotes Petrograd advice by way of Berlin, says that after the city had been without food for two days a procession of workmen marched through the streets shouting, "Down with the Germans! Down with the Krenlins!"

The battle between the rioters and the Lettish guards occurred before the Sunday institute. Martial law was proclaimed in Petrograd the same evening.

Japanese troops have landed at Nikolayevsk to protect allied citizens there, according to an official dispatch received from Tien Tsin.

Washington, Aug. 22.—A manifesto issued by the newly-founded Czechoslovak national committee in Prague has reached the Czechoslovak national council here. In the manifesto the program of the national committee is outlined, the main points being: "The unifying and re-ordinating of all the forces of the Czechoslovak nation for the realization of the national aspirations and to call to all Czechs and Slovaks to rally to the struggle for liberty."

The manifesto expresses its confidence in the outcome of the fight and asserts that by their own strength the Czechoslovak people have arisen from the grave of centuries and by their own strength will place themselves in the light of the world in the company of free nations of the future, liberated and civilized mankind.

SEN. VARDAMAN IS DEFEATED

Rep. Harrison Nominated for Senate Over Mississippi Democrat Whom Wilson Opposed.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 22.—Representative Pat Harrison was nominated for the United States senate over Senator James K. Vardaman in Tuesday's Mississippi primaries by an overwhelming majority. Reports received from all over the state show Harrison has outvoted Vardaman 2 to 1. Interest in the senatorial contest increased rapidly in the last week because of the publication of a letter written by President Wilson in answer to an inquiry as to Senator Vardaman's record in which the president said: "I can but regard him (Vardaman's) election as a condemnation of my administration by the people of Mississippi."

Senator Vardaman in his speeches declared that he had not been disloyal, but said that and the president "often disagreed."

TWO "SUBS" SUNK OFF U. S.

One Rammed by American Ship, Other Hit by Tanker—Twenty-Sixth Shot Goes Home.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The navy department announced that the captain of an American steamer had reported that his vessel rammed and probably sank a submarine about 0:30 p. m. on Saturday, August 17, near Winter Quarter shore off the northern Virginia coast. The captain stated the submarine was struck on its port bow, bringing it alongside. The steamer, a new ship, had badly damaged her. The captain thinks he sank the submarine.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 22.—A 400-foot enemy submarine was sunk off the Atlantic coast by the gun crew of a British tanker, according to an officer of the tanker. The tanker's twenty-sixth shot ended the battle.

FREED AFTER HUNGER STRIKE

Twenty-Three Suffragists Released From Washington Jail After Being Held Six Days.

Washington, Aug. 22.—After six days hunger striking, 23 suffragists were unconditionally released from the District of Columbia jail here on Tuesday. No announcement or explanation of the release was made by the authorities, although some of the prisoners were serving 15-day sentences.

Aerial Gunnery School.

Port Worth, Tex., Aug. 22.—Major Deed, commander of Tullahoma field, received authorization from Washington for the lease of 11,000 acres of land in one body near here to be used as an aerial gunnery range.

U. S. Seizes German Gluts.

New York, Aug. 22.—Seizure by the government of 1,057,000 pounds of devaluated wheat glutted value at \$200,000, which was to have found its way to Germany, was announced by the alien property custodian.

Big Majority for Capper.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 21.—Official totals for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Gov. Arthur Capper 101,230, a majority of 31,746 over three opponents. He carried all 106 counties of the state.

HAIG'S MEN TAKE TOWN OF ALBERT; BIG FRENCH GAIN

Petain's Forces Rout Germans and Capture Many Villages.

FOE RETREATS IN DISORDER

Allies Cross the Alliette River and Continue Great Drive Along the Entire Front—British Take 5,000 Prisoners.

London, July 23.—The town of Albert, 18 miles northeast of Amiens, on the Ancre river, has been obtained by the British, who also have obtained all their objectives in the fighting between Bray-sur-Somme and Albert, according to the official communication from Field Marshal Haig. Over the six-mile front the British advanced two miles. Five thousand prisoners have been taken in two days.

U. S. Troops in Battle.
The width of the tremendous blow Field Marshal Haig launched against the Germans between Albert and Arras, on the entire front, was increased when the British lunged forward on the right of this line from Albert to Bray, on the Somme, a front of more than six miles.

It is not improbable that American troops are included in the Albert drive, since they were operating some days ago with the British left in the Somme attack.

Two dispatches declare that south of Albert the British advance was progressing satisfactorily, the Ancre river having been crossed at several points, despite desperate opposition. Several battle front dispatches declare observers have reported the enemy at places in the Albert area.

Foe's Retreats Have Been Counter-Attacking Desperately at Some Points, but nowhere have they done anything except to slow up the general advance for the time being.

North of Albert General Haig's forces hammered ahead during the night, crossing the Arras-Albert road, a natural defense line which the Germans crossed with vigor. They were forced to fall back, however, and were forced in spots into pushing on east of this railway, until at points they are within six or seven miles of the old Hindenburg line.

Flight Under Scorching Sun.
Tanks have been working well in the front of the British line almost everywhere. The battle has been fought under a scorching, sun-baked ground, open, sheltered, or without open garments, the sweat streaming down their half-naked bodies.

At many places hordes of German dead, mowed down by the British fire, lay basking in the sun.

French Take Many Towns.
Paris, Aug. 22.—Numerous villages surrounding northwest of Soissons have been taken by the French, whose drive along the whole front continues, according to the war office announcement. The most important of the places captured is Pommiers.

French Pursue Huns.
With the French Army in France, Aug. 23.—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth armies continues with increased speed over a large part of the battle front (from Lassigny to Soissons), and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the "fence forest" and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Ailette. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Brezilly, midway between Noyon and Chateau.

The French advance toward the roads leading to Chauny adds another menace to the German line of retreat and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. The negotiation of the enemy's retreat, the generalization of the retreat, and the capture of the Oise to Brezilly, midway between Noyon and Chateau.

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PERSHING IN STEEL HELMET



This is the latest picture of Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, wearing his steel helmet.

YANKS MAKE NEW GAIN

U. S. Troops Attack Huns West of Fismes.

Americans Wiped Out Position Held by Enemy Snipers—German Counter-Attack Fails.

With the American Army in France, Aug. 23.—The Americans made a local attack west of Fismes, on the Vesle river, between Soissons and Veziers at night. The attack made the Vesle holdings more secure and also resulted in the clearing out of a position from which German snipers had been causing the Americans considerable annoyance. The attack was preceded by a barrage.

The Germans made a counter-attack at daylight in an endeavor to effect the American success. The Americans, however, killed a number of the Germans, and the remainder fled in disorder.

Patrol encounters between the Americans and Germans have been frequent in the Vosges mountains. The town of Empelle, captured several days ago by the Americans, is still under high explosive shells and gas projectiles, but these are gradually lessening as the hopelessness of retaking the town becomes apparent.

Aug. 23.—Two bombing flights were carried out by American aviators on the towns of Longuey and Audun-le-Romain, northeast of Verdun. The bombs were successfully dropped on railroad tracks and roundhouses.

Three American reconnaissance planes encountered and attacked three German machines near Warville, to the north of Verdun. One German plane was forced down with its tank on fire and the others were driven away. The Americans returned to their bases safely.

Another reconnaissance formation met six Hun bomber monoplane formations, which had been preparing for a counter-bombing. In its retreat it precipitated a panic in the ranks of a second division of reserves which had been intended to support the first division's assault, according to advices to newspapers here.

Watch Foe Retreat.
From the heights of Le Pionnet on the Oise front the French troops are watching the Germans in their retreat toward the north.

The capture of Lassigny, an official communication says, made the position on Le Pionnet untenable as it was turned from the north and General Humbert's army took the position, writing one of the most glorious pages in French history.

MINERS TO ASK INCREASE
President Hayes and Other Leaders Meet in Washington to Formulate Demands.

Washington, Aug. 23.—President Hayes of the United States Mine Workers' other national officers and representatives from each mining district, met at American Federation of Labor headquarters to formulate demands, it is understood, for a flat wage increase for coal miners.

Wilson Approves Officer's Sentence.
Washington, Aug. 23.—Sentence of ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, imposed by military court upon Lieut. Frederick O. Gough, at Camp Wheeler, Ga., has been approved by President Wilson. Lieutenant Gough was accused of having absented himself without leave from his unit and having persuaded a noncommissioned officer to accompany him.

Meaning of the Word.
A colored man who prided himself on definitions was asked for a definition of reciprocity by a white man. "Well, sah," said he, "you see that chicken house over there? Well, de hens lay eggs for de white folks. I lay for de hens, and de white folks dey lay for me; dat's reciprocity."—Team Work.

Throw Away Old Bibles.
As soon as an electric bulb blacks out it away; old bibles consume more current than new ones.

Naturally Felt Important.
"Who was the lady who just now complained to the manager that a clerk had not shown her the proper respect?" "That was Mrs. Slashby."

Regular Squall.
"My wife's fellows and fidoses practically rule our house." "A case of reigning cats and dogs, as it were?" Boston Transcript.

Computing Time in Greenland.
Up in Greenland, where the nights are six months long, the time-table makes no difference on the score of daylight saving. "What time do you have breakfast?" asked the traveling man at the Greenland hotel. "From half-past March to quarter of May," answered the urbane clerk.

Paper Money.
Sheets of paper pass for money in Cortu. One sheet buys one quart of rice and twenty sheets a piece of hemp cloth.

Uncle Eben.
"Poverty," said Uncle Eben, "ain't no disgrace, 'ceptin' when a man would rather put up with it than work."

Wrong Somewhere.
A friend wants us to tell him if a certain citizen of this town is in all respects an upright and exemplary man. Most people who know him regard him so, but there must be something wrong about him, since he does not agree with us in politics and religion.—Houston Post.

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U. S. WILL WIN IN 1919—MARCH

Chief of Staff Asserts All of Class 1, 18 to 45, Will Be Required.

MARRIED MEN NOT EXEMPT

Baker Declares Those Not Supporting Families Must Serve—Eighty Divisions Will Be in France June 30.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Eighty American divisions of 45,000 men each, General March said Monday, would be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919. This is the number the war department plans to have in France by next June 30.

For the present it is planned to send 250,000 men monthly to France, General March said, adding: "But we hope to increase that in the spring. Representative Kahle said it might be necessary to go beyond the Rhine and asked if any accurate estimate could be given of the number of men that finally will be necessary to win the war."

Replying, General March said that when the Germans began their spring offensive they were superior in rifle power.

"If you put 80 divisions of Americans in France of approximately 45,000 men to a division," said General March, "you will give us marked superiority in rifle power—more than the Germans have." He should be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919.

"I think the war will be won or lost on the western front," General March added.

General March read an official statement showing that on August 1 the American army numbered 3,012,112 men, as follows: Regular army, 1,000,000; expeditionary force and on route overseas, 1,301,742.

In the United States and in the possessions, 1,482,706.

Called in the August draft, 277,064.

In addition there are about 15,000 marines with the expeditionary force.

To put 80 divisions in France before June 30, General March declared:

"We shall need every single man in class 1 between eighteen and forty-five. We must not delude ourselves with the idea that those in the eighteen or sixteen calls are going to be deferred any length of time. They will have to be called early next spring in order to get their training in time to get to France."

The 80-division plan, General March said, depended upon shipping facilities, but he added:

"I might as well say right here, frankly, that the program of Mr. Schwab will take care of the army program and gain it."

No general exemption of married men single because of their married status is contemplated by the war department in preparing for the proposed extension of draft ages, Secretary Baker declared in a statement before the house military committee on the new administration man power bill.

Baker said his program remarks on the subject had been misconstrued, and that married men who do not support their families and who are not engaged in useful occupations will continue to be called.

200 JAPS SLAIN IN RIOTS
Troops Fire on Mobs Who Pillage Stores and Wreck Property—High Price of Rice Causes.

Tokyo, Aug. 20.—There has been serious rioting in Tokyo as a result of the high prices of food, especially rice. Mobs attacked and damaged property in the business and theater districts.

Two hundred stores, restaurants and rice depots were raided. The ministry of the interior was unsuccessfully attacked. Two hundred persons were killed during the riots.

The rioters attacked and pillaged houses in Asakusa, the great recreation resort of the middle and lower classes. A number of disturbers were wounded by the police. Twenty policemen were injured.

Tokyo is now occupied by heavy detachments of police and infantry.

Troops have a prominent part in nearly every important city in Japan. Even the naval station at Malabar is affected by the unrest. Two thousand workmen there are rioting in conjunction with the populace.

At Nagoya, noted for its manufactures of porcelain, a mob estimated to aggregate 300,000 persons rioted. At several places the soldiers fired on the disturbers.

At Kobe the soldiers and police also were obliged to use sabers and bayonets against the rioters.

Tribute Paid to Gallinger.
Washington, Aug. 21.—Tribute to the late Senator Gallinger, minority leader, was paid in the senate. Both the senate and house adjourned after appointing committees to attend Senator Gallinger's funeral.

Train Derailed; One Killed.
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 21.—Baltimore & Ohio passenger train No. 4 was partially derailed near Newburg, N. Va. One of the two locomotives was overturned and Engineer Cheshire of Granton was killed.

Ship's Captain Saved by Flyer.
Norfolk, Va., Aug. 20.—The captain and crew of a small steamer which was sunk by a German submarine were saved by a hydroplane and brought to land. Ten of the crew were killed.

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Italy Decorates Americans.
Washington, Aug. 19.—Northern Italy, 16—Several members of the American Red Cross ambulance service have been decorated with the Italian war cross for excellent conduct on Mont Grappa early in June.

Soldiers to Farms by Furlough.
Washington, Aug. 19.—The war has been opened for soldiers in camp to get away for emergency work on the farm. The war department announced that enlisted men may obtain furloughs to engage in agricultural work.

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LIEUT. COL. G. WOODWARD



Lieut. Col. G. Woodward has been appointed by Great Britain as special representative of the ministry of information in America. His brother, Col. A. S. Woodward, M. P., has recently been mentioned for valuable work in connection with the war.

BIG TAX ON INCOMES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACCEPTS MADDOX'S PROPOSED LEVY.

Part Payment to Be Permitted—Unearned Income Is Defined in the Bill.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The recommendation of Secretary Maddox that the normal tax be imposed upon unearned incomes rather than upon salaries or wages in return for labor was adopted on Monday by the ways and means committee.

The normal tax on earned incomes of over \$4,000 was fixed at 10 per cent, and the unearned income normal tax was established at 13 per cent. Below \$4,000 the normal rate is put at 5 per cent.

There was great opposition to what should be considered an unearned income, but finally this definition was agreed upon:

"That portion of net income derived from dividends on preferred stocks, from interest, rentals, royalties and annuities."

The committee changed the section previously adopted providing for the payment of income taxes by individuals and corporations in installments.

While the committee was dealing with incomes, Mr. Kitchin said that the exemptions will remain unchanged, at \$1,000 and \$2,000 for single and married persons respectively, with \$200 additional for each child under eighteen.

The normal rate on this first \$4,000 of taxable income is 5 per cent, and after that the rate goes up to 10 per cent for earned incomes and 13 per cent for unearned incomes, with these schedules of surtaxes:

On incomes between \$5,000 and \$7,000...	Per cent
Between \$7,000 and \$10,000...	5
Between \$10,000 and \$15,000...	10
Between \$15,000 and \$20,000...	15
Between \$20,000 and \$25,000...	20
Between \$25,000 and \$30,000...	25
Between \$30,000 and \$40,000...	30
Between \$40,000 and \$50,000...	35
Between \$50,000 and \$75,000...	40
Between \$75,000 and \$100,000...	45
Between \$100,000 and \$150,000...	50
Between \$150,000 and \$200,000...	55
Between \$200,000 and \$500,000...	60
Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000...	65
Between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000...	70
Over \$5,000,000...	75

Chairman Kitchin said that the treasury expected to submit some further suggestions regarding the income tax.

FIRST U. S. AIRPLANES USED

Complete Squadron of 18 DeHavilland Machines Fly Behind German Lines—Return Safely.

Washington, Aug. 19.—General Pershing advised the war department on Sunday that early in August a complete squadron of 18 DeHavilland Four airplanes, built in the United States and equipped with Liberty motors, successfully carried out the first reconnaissance flight of American-built machines behind the German lines. They returned safely.

Secretary Baker also said that Brigadier General Foulis of the American air service led the expedition.

Soldiers Get Dispensation.
Washington, Aug. 19.—Catholics in the army and navy are relieved from the obligation of abstaining from flesh on Fridays, with the exception of Good Friday. It was announced by the bishop of Catholic chaplains, Patrick J. Hayes, in order to remove misunderstanding that has arisen on the subject.

Tanker in Flames Off U. S.
An Atlantic port, Aug. 22.—A tanker enveloped in flames and apparently abandoned by her crew, was seen off the American coast by persons on a British steamer from South American ports which arrived here.

Carus, Opera Singer, Weds.
New York, Aug. 22.—Enrico Caruso, the opera tenor, was married Tuesday. The bride was Miss Dorothy Park Benham, daughter of Park Benjamin, patent lawyer and naval and electrical expert.

Need 1,000,000 Laborers.
Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 21.—There is a shortage of 1,000,000 unskilled laborers in war industries, according to an order from Washington to the Iowa head of the public service reserve, raising the state's quota to 11,350.

New Camps Named.
Washington, Aug. 20.—New camps near Suction, Ky., and Fayetteville, N. C., were named Camp Knox and Camp Bragg in honor of Knox, commander of the army in 1783, and Bragg, a Confederate general.

Italy Decorates Americans.
Washington, Aug. 19.—Northern Italy, 16—Several members of the American Red Cross ambulance service have been decorated with the Italian war cross for excellent conduct on Mont Grappa early in June.

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RUSSIAN FOOD RIOTERS SLAIN

Scores of Persons Killed or Wounded in Battle in Petrograd Streets.

CRY 'DOWN WITH GERMANY'

Martial Law Is Proclaimed Following Fight Between Czecho-Slovak and the People—Czecho-Slovak Forces in Hot Battle.

London, Aug. 22.—Hundreds of persons were killed and wounded in a veritable battle between Czecho-Slovak and rioters during disorders in Petrograd, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The dispatch, which quotes Petrograd advices by way of Berlin, says that after the two days had been without food for a procession of workmen marched through the streets shouting, "Down with the Germans! Down with the Kremlin!"

The battle between the rioters and the Czecho-Slovak forces occurred before the Smolny institute. Martial law was proclaimed in Petrograd the same evening.

Japanese troops have landed at Nikolayevsk to protect allied citizens there, according to an official dispatch received from Tien Tsin.

Washington, Aug. 22.—A manifesto issued by the newly-formed Czecho-Slovak national committee in Prague has reached the Czecho-Slovak national council here. In the manifesto the program of the national committee is outlined, the main points being: The uniting and co-ordinating of all the forces of the Czecho-Slovak nation for the realization of their national aspirations and a call to all Czechs and Slovaks to rally to the struggle for liberty.

The manifesto expresses its confidence in the outcome of the fight and asserts that by their own strength the Czecho-Slovak people have "risen from the grave of centuries and by their own strength will place themselves in the light of the world in the company of free nations of the future, liberated and civilized mankind."

SEN. VARDAMAN IS DEFEATED
Rep. Harrison Nominated for Senate Over Mississippi Democrat Whom Wilson Opposed.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 22.—Representative Pat Harrison was nominated for the United States senate over Senator James K. Vardaman in Tuesday's Mississippi primaries by an overwhelming majority.

Senator Vardaman's record in the senate since he was elected in 1912 in the last week because of the publication of a letter written by President Wilson in answer to an inquiry as to the Vardaman's record as to which the Vardaman's record is a condemnation of my administration by the people of Mississippi.

Senator Vardaman in his speeches declared that he had not been disloyal, but said he and the president "often disagreed."

TWO "SUBS" SUNK OFF U. S.
One Rammed by American Ship, Other Hit by Tanker—Twenty-Sixth Shot Sank Home.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The navy department announced that the captain of an American steamer had reported that his vessel rammed and probably sank a submarine about 3.30 p. m

AIDS CANADA IN FARM SERVICE

A representative of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently returned from Canada where he assisted in outlining proposed farm survey work. The Ontario Agricultural College has representatives in this country to study out methods of conducting farm surveys, and similar methods are to be used in Canada. A study of the costs in different types of farming is to be made, with a view of determining the best farm practice.

WANTED.—To buy a second hand boat. Must be a bargain. A. D. Sutor.

DR. C. T. FOOTE
DENTIST
Office in MacKinnon Block at west end of bridge.
Phone—
Office, 28. Residence, 45
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Dr. C. J. GEARY
DENTIST
Office in Citizens National Bank Building, West Side.
Phone 1102. Open evenings
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
ANALGESIA

O. N. MORTENSEN, M. D.
Citizens Bank Building
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.
Phone: Office 997; Res. 828
X-RAY

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Entrance west of Bank of Grand Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8

Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
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GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block over postoffice
Telephone No. 91
Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

W. T. LYLE
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Lady Attendant if Desired
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PHOTOGRAPHER
Over Gill's Paint Store
Twenty-six years behind the camera, but not a day behind the times.

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Phone 90
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Law, Loans and Collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First Natl. Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

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W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
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Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and Eye Surgeon, Riverview Hospital, Office in Wood County Bank Building. Phone No. 254

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PIANO TUNER
Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 233, or at the house, Kruger & Whoolan Flats, 1st Street north.

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LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER
House Phone No. 59
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UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS
North Second Street East Side
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Business Phone 401
Night Calls, 402
Personal Attention Given
All Work

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday August 19, 1918
Published by—
W. A. DRUMB & S. B. SUTER
Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.
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Transient Readers, per line .10
Obituary Notice, per line .50
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This newspaper is a member of the Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association and pledges its uncompromising loyalty to our government in this war.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country's right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET
The following will be placed in nomination by the Democratic party at the primaries on September 3.
For Governor—H. A. Moehlenpah, of Clinton.
For Lieutenant Governor—John A. Hogan, of Cumberland.
For Secretary of State—O. F. Koester, of Jefferson.
For State Treasurer—F. J. Egger, of Clinton.
For Attorney General—T. H. Ryan, of Appleton.

FOR THE DEMOCRATS
Milwaukee, Wis., August 27.—Joseph Martin, Green Bay, Democratic National Convention speaker for Wisconsin, has issued a call to Democrats of the state to rally to the support of Henry A. Moehlenpah, and other state ticket candidates on the party ticket. Mr. Martin urged Democrats to remain steadfast to the party of which President Wilson is a member. Mr. Martin's appeal is as follows:

"No Democrat can afford to cast a vote outside of his party in the primaries September 3. When we review the work of our peerless party leader, President Wilson, and the Democratic national administration, it should induce us to have a chance to cast a vote as Democrats. I adjure every Democrat in Wisconsin to vote in his own party primaries, and to give a rousing big vote for Henry A. Moehlenpah and the state ticket."

"We have a wonderful candidate heading our party ticket, a man whose allegiance is to state, nation and party. A vote for the Democratic candidates on the state ticket, is an endorsement for President Wilson, his administration and his party."

Otto La Bude, state chairman of the Democratic party has sent out a letter to Democrats telling them to urge Democrats to remain within party ranks in the primaries.

"While I have no opposition with me in my own party, every Democrat to come out in the primaries and to cast a vote for the whole Democratic ticket," declared Henry A. Moehlenpah, candidate for governor, before a meeting of Milwaukee Democrats with whom he was at "stand square in line with President Wilson's policies, and in accordance with his national administration as it effects farmer, worker and business man."

WAY OF THE HOUSEKEEPER
One expression by Emperor William in conversation with Dr. Davie at the beginning of the war reveals the fundamental delusion as well as the basic immorality of the ruling German mind. "This," he said, "is America's great opportunity to dominate the western hemisphere, and your president must see his chance to make Canada and Mexico." Great Britain had ended the conflict. Its army and navy were in action far away. Canada itself has sent thousands of its fighting men to the front. The long boundary between the United States and the dominion was wholly undisturbed. What a chance to loot half a continent! By the standards of night prowlers no less than predatory militarists, why should not the American people forcibly enter upon the property they exposed and ransack it at leisure? In this proposition we get the Prussian point of view as clearly as that of any honest man. But that is not the point. The point is that even more instructive is that it furnishes evidence of the inability of that peculiar intellect to realize the point of view of honest men or to understand the motives of men who despise a neighborly neighbor and who would rather see him well-to-do and happy than to see him poor and miserable.

In this vile habit of the Prussians of judging others by themselves may be found an explanation also of the blunders, political and diplomatic, which in Berlin crowd upon one another's heels, so fast they follow.—New York World.

TRIN RABBIT PESTS TO PROFIT
Fully 200,000,000 wild rabbits are killed in the United States every year by accident to the farmer made by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of the more jack rabbits, the majority of which have not been utilized, are being killed all the rabbits killed were consumed, they would represent between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of valuable food, and if proper measures were taken to insure the collection of skins, these alone would have a value of \$20,000,000. The Biological Survey has frequently been called upon to help western farmers in coping with the rabbit pest. In view of the probable economic value of rabbit meat and fur in the coming years, the energies of the farmers and conservation of the important source. Already a number of establishments for collecting, dressing, canning, and shipping rabbit meat are in operation in western centers. As in Australia, the transition of the wild rabbit in this country from its status as a pest to source of profit is assured, it is believed.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE
About 20,000 board feet of dimension, ship lap and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Road Construction Co., office phone 613, 1st Street.

IT'S SERVICE THAT COUNTS

Last week the government gave the United States the volunteer system of recruiting for the army and navy. Having adopted the conscription method, the decision was wise and just. Conscription means more than military or naval enlistment. It means that the government has the right to place men wherever they may be of the greatest service to their country.

The United States and coal miners is becoming more pronounced from week to week. President Wilson has just issued a proclamation pointing out that the production of coal is quite as important as the winning of trenches.

Under the volunteer system a miner, if so disposed could throw away his tools and enlist in the army or navy. Under conscription in the war at the head of affairs can keep him at digging coal. If industry feeds fuel to run the factories which supply the soldiers in the field with ammunition and clothing the miner as the man in uniform, and the farmer who is kept at home to raise food for the men abroad is quite as indispensable as the man who mans a gun on board of a battleship.

Industry must be fostered with as much care as the war machine proper. Every man in the army and navy depends for subsistence, yes for existence, upon the war machine, the factories and shops and on the farms at home.

When the government abolished the volunteer system it took a step forward toward a quick victory. It placed now in a position to regulate production just as efficiently as heretofore it has managed its purely military affairs.

We can't all win glory on the field of battle. We can all do our share to help others win it. And, after all, doing one's duty for flag and country cheerfully and modestly is in itself an honor which should satisfy any patriotic American. It is a honor on a gun or a pick or a hoe.—From Manufacturers News, Aug. 15.

RURAL LIFE TO DEVELOP BY FOSTERING FARM WOMEN
What the "always-tired" farm woman means to life and what modern conveniences to lessen her labor would mean to her family and her neighborhood, and finally to the nation, has had sympathetic treatment in one of the latest books, "The Galpin's recent book, 'Rural Life,' a series of studies of rural life, principally in Wisconsin. Mr. Galpin is in charge of rural life work in the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

"Wherever we find a farm woman who has relief from drudgery and fatigue," writes Mr. Galpin, "we observe the woman as tender, more sociable, enterprising, and the long day on the farm, the heavy lifting and carrying, the unrelenting character and the minutely exacting nature of housework—whether of housewife or of domestic—has a fundamental requirement in housekeeping—taxing feminine muscular strength to the utmost even under the most favorable conditions; and under the strain of constant, recurring emergencies of farmstead life and labor, an accumulation of fatigue weakens the very capacities and energies for which woman is most noted and most needed in the home."

"The muscular system of the farm woman is not her greatest asset, nor is muscular energy, though valuable, the contribution of her domestic partnership of man, woman and child, is ruled by the principle of economy, whereby each takes the part for which each is best suited, and then fills in with what each needs. The farm woman will be as assigned first of all to the realm of the spirit which, from time out of mind, has been considered woman's sphere."

Going beyond mere theory, the author describes the remodeling of an actual farmhouse to meet the needs of the housekeeper, just as the farm and the domestic partnership for a better dairy herd. The entire cost of a satisfactory equipment for laundry, water system, lighting system, furnace and bath, was \$725. The advantages of such a modernized house as the power-washer, the basement laundry, and the cooperative laundry got practical treatment in the chapter.

The constant drudgery of young men into the army has already created and will create a still greater shortage of labor on the farms. To meet this shortage and keep up the nation's supply of food it is suggested that the business men of each community donate some of their services as a patriotic duty. The following is a tentative plan.

1. Each business man is to donate ten different afternoons for farm labor during harvesting, threshing, potato digging, and silo filling.

2. A list of these men is to be filed with the secretary of the Board of Commerce, or with a banker or newspaper man in that particular town.

3. A copy of this list is also to be left with the county agent.

4. Notices are to be placed in the papers that farmers can secure help by notifying the party in charge in each respective community.

5. No charge is to be made the farmer for this labor, but the farmer is to donate what this labor is worth to the local chapter of the Red Cross.

W. W. CLARK, Emergency Demonstration Agent.

POTATO DIGGERS FROM TOWNS
About 1,800 helpers will be needed to assist potato growers in the Hightstown, N. J., district to harvest the 38,000 acres of potatoes that are ready to be dug. This was determined at a conference held recently at Hightstown at which Dr. J. H. Hight, of the United States Department of Agriculture presented the urgent need of residents of towns and cities to help potato growers. As a result of the meeting of the meeting town organizations have circulated pledge cards asking volunteers from factories, offices, and stores to spend a day or the hours after their regular work in the potato field picking up the potatoes after they have been dug by machine and packing them in barrels. The same organization used to secure this labor will be employed later to secure labor for harvesting corn and doing other emergency farm work.

NEW ROME
John Buschman and family, and Mrs. and Mrs. Lloyd Davis, of Grand Rapids were Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. and Mrs. Peterson.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

BIRON
Percy Kempfort, Joe Rohart, Steve Prusynski and Mr. Shumacher attended the fair at Stevens Point Friday.

Geo. Fisher and wife took in the fair at Stevens Point Friday.

Misses Lois Akoy and Pearl Akoy were at Shawano the past week visiting with friends and relatives.

Mr. Conning got his fingers badly hurt one day while working in the grinder room.

Fred Eberhardt and family autoed to Green Bay and Appleton where they spent a few days.

Eight Babcock was at Hartford last week to see his boy who is working there.

Mr. Babcock says the boys are doing fine here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Atwood were in Grand Rapids shopping one day.

Those who have their order in for a telephone will soon have their phone installed.

The stockholders are busy putting up the poles.

W. O. Barton gets some newspapers from France read often and he says the news from over there is not interesting.

Douglas Groskopf and wife and Mrs. Worden were shopping in Grand Rapids on Saturday.

A. L. Akoy and wife, Pearl and Earl Akoy spent Sunday at Rudolph with friends and relatives.

Howard Akoy was in town Saturday night to witness the Pavement dance. They say it was a good getting and the night through.

Percy Kempfort and wife and Joe Sweeney and wife were at Kellner Sunday for an auto ride.

Along the Seneca Road
On account of Labor day and the primary election which occur on Sept. 2nd and 3rd, the Seneca school will not open until Sept. 9th.

Mrs. Lulu Franson spent several days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sporka.

Will Deibel was Monday for a training camp in Ohio.

The S. C. held their regular meeting last Thursday with Mrs. N. E. Nelson. The attendance was not large, but the present had a pleasant afternoon. The next meeting will be held Sept. 5 with Mrs. J. R. Merriam.

SHERRY

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Williams are entertaining a sister, Miss Williams, of Bancroft. She will leave for her home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ashburn went to Auburndale on Friday morning on a business trip.

Miss Jean Whitney accompanied the Gates family to Schofield on Saturday. The trip was made by automobile.

Mrs. Geo. Weatherly leaves for Waupun on Tuesday where she will spend the winter at the Soldiers' Home.

Rev. Wm. Caldwell has a friend from Chicago spending a couple of weeks with him at the R. M. Park home and is helping on the farm to forward the cause of patriotism.

Mr. Cunningham preached at the Presbyterian church Sabbath night. Mr. Caldwell took an automobile trip to the southern part of the state last week with the J. Smith family near Arpin and visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Anderson, the very minister of the two churches, who lives at Pleasant Union.

Elmer Weisskopf of Rosedale, is a guest in the Mather home here. Other guests are Mr. and Mrs. Benz and Mrs. Byrnes and son of near Milladore.

Mrs. George Powell and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elmer Spice, visited at the Gilbertson home on Monday.

Guy Cutler and family are visiting friends in the vicinity of Bethel. Mr. Cutler returned last week from Kansas and Oklahoma where he went some time ago to look over the west.

The passing away of Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Griffith Jantz, wife of Herman Jantz at the hospital at Grand Rapids at 5 A. M. on Tuesday morning has saddened the whole community.

Mrs. Jantz has been in poor health for the past four years and has undergone many operations, leaving here on Thursday, 15th. She was in her 60th year of age, retaining health but has passed away in the time of the prime of life. Mrs. Jantz was born in Wales and lived the early part of her life near Waukegan. She was a member of the Lutheran church and was closely associated with all things of interest in the community. Her husband and mother, Mrs. David Davis, and daughter, a brother some where in Illinois. Her sister, Mrs. Thomas Davis of Sherry, and half brother, Thomas Davis, near Arpin survive her. No arrangements for funeral yet known.

R. O. Evans is staying in this neighborhood at the present time. He will work at Marshfield until his call comes.

Miss Virginia Anderson and brother, Clark, arrived with two guests, arrived from Milwaukee last week for a short stay at their summer home.

Miss Hazel Parks was in Marshfield last week for a short stay.

Miss Phyllis started a farm instructor here is now at her new work in Omaha, Neb. She has gone into the Y. M. C. A. work at which she was formerly familiar with.

The Junior Red Cross will serve ice cream at the Red Cross rooms on Friday night of this week. Let every one come.

Herman Nelson is doing some work at the grade school building, preparatory to the opening of school on Sept. 9th.

Quite a number expect to go to Lindsay on Wednesday to attend a S. convention to be held there, an afternoon and evening session.

Good news from the front each day and let us pray for the loved ones who will not see the finish.

SIGEL

On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 17th Sophia Lindstrom gave a kitchen shower at her home in honor of Miss Agda Lindstrom. The afternoon was devoted to music and social converse. Miss Lindstrom was the recipient of many useful and beautiful gifts. A delicious luncheon was served, after which the guests departed for their various homes.

The Red Cross of school district No. 5 will meet at the school house on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. There will be a program and debate and a good time for all. All are invited to turn out and make the meeting a big success.

Fred Drogge, wife and daughter, Viola, of Leoni, Ill., visited the past ten days at the home of his brother-in-law, L. H. Cullen.

Miss Jennie Lundberg left on Tuesday for Chicago after a three week visit at the home of her parents here.

Miss Gusta Youngblood left on Monday for Chicago after spending six weeks at the Herman Lundberg home.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Anderson spent Sunday at Sparta.

Mr. Burr spent Saturday at Milladore.

Willard Grossman of Dale spent Monday with friends here.

Mrs. M. Boggs and son of Chicago are visiting at the John Olson home.

Miss Agda Lindstrom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lindstrom, of this place, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry Garrets of Vedum on Saturday afternoon. They were attended by Miss Sophia Lindstrom, sister of the bride, and Ernest Garrets, a brother of the groom. A wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents, after which the young couple departed for Stevens Point in their car. They will make their home on Mr. Garrets' farm in Vedum.

Mrs. Eric Grondeen of Ashland, is visiting at the home of her brother, Peter Olson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Larsen and baby of Sheridan spent Sunday with friends here.

SARATOGA
Mr. and Mrs. John Hammer and Mrs. E. Kampe of Grand Rapids attended the Memorial service in the Lutheran church Monday evening.

The Lipsitz family received a telegram from Washington stating that their son, and brother, Henry, had died from wounds received in action in France.

Loyd Townsend passed away Tuesday of last week after a short illness and leaves a wife and three small children.

The young people of the Christian Endeavor were entertained by the W. Lundberg home last Friday and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Mrs. Thos. Robinson and two children of Chicago arrived here Friday to visit at the Chas. Distich home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burrows visited with relatives in Grand Rapids on Sunday.

Little Donald Tesser of Nekosia is visiting with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Johnson.

FLATTERY

"That photograph flatters your husband."
—Yes. He says he's a going to have something in the house that will say a kind word for him."

FOR SALE—Good, well bred driving mare, also fine 2 year old colt, very reasonable. Graham & Ostermeyer, box 23, R. D. 5.

FOR SALE—My 7 passenger Buick car in fine condition. Call 338 or 214, D. D. Conway.

How Much is Your Corn Worth?

If it matures you can get from 25¢ to 30¢ more feeding value by putting it in a silo where there is

No Waste

And if a frost gets it before it matures, a silo is the only place for it.

Why not see us about one now and get it up before it is too late?

We have them in stock

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.
Grand Rapids Rudolph Nekosia Milladore

ELECTRIC SALES CO.
Grand Avenue, Near Street Car Terminus

We are now fully settled in our new location and are in position to give the best of service.

General Electric Work
House Wiring and Appliances
Electrical Contracting
Automobile Work
Battery Replacements
Tire Vulcanizing
and Repairs

Anything in the Electrical Line is our Specialty. Try us

FOR SALE—My residence property Mrs. E. C. Smith, 850, Wiley St.

PLOVER ROAD
Mr. and Matt Skulski and children and two of the former's sisters, all of Madison were callers at the John Walters home Monday afternoon.

A number from here attended the county fair at Stevens Point last week.

The Thiele family are entertaining relatives from Milwaukee this week.

Mrs. J. A. Lewis and her sons, Lloyd, Leroy and Anselm of Grand Rapids were callers at the Peter Ferga home Sunday.

Earl Young is spending the week with his uncle at Almond.

Mrs. J. A. Lewis and her sons, Lloyd, Leroy and Anselm of Grand Rapids were callers at the Peter Ferga home Sunday.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

BIRON
Percy Kempfort, Joe Rohart, Steve Prusynski and Mr. Shumacher attended the fair at Stevens Point Friday.

Geo. Fisher and wife took in the fair at Stevens Point Friday.

Misses Lois Akoy and Pearl Akoy were at Shawano the past week visiting with friends and relatives.

Mr. Conning got his fingers badly hurt one day while working in the grinder room.

Fred Eberhardt and family autoed to Green Bay and Appleton where they spent a few days.

Eight Babcock was at Hartford last week to see his boy who is working there.

Mr. Babcock says the boys are doing fine here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Atwood were in Grand Rapids shopping one day.

Those who have their order in for a telephone will soon have their phone installed.

The stockholders are busy putting up the poles.

W. O. Barton gets some newspapers from France read often and he says the news from over there is not interesting.

Douglas Groskopf and wife and Mrs. Worden were shopping in Grand Rapids on Saturday.

A. L. Akoy and wife, Pearl and Earl Akoy spent Sunday at Rudolph with friends and relatives.

Howard Akoy was in town Saturday night to witness the Pavement dance. They say it was a good getting and the night through.

Percy Kempfort and wife and Joe Sweeney and wife were at Kellner Sunday for an auto ride.

Along the Seneca Road
On account of Labor day and the primary election which occur on Sept. 2nd and 3rd, the Seneca school will not open until Sept. 9th.

Mrs. Lulu Franson spent several days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sporka.

Will Deibel was Monday for a training camp in Ohio.

The S. C. held their regular meeting last Thursday with Mrs. N. E. Nelson. The attendance was not large, but the present had a pleasant afternoon. The next meeting will be held Sept. 5 with Mrs. J. R. Merriam.

SHERRY

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Williams are entertaining a sister, Miss Williams, of Bancroft. She will leave for her home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ashburn went to Auburndale on Friday morning on a business trip.

Miss Jean Whitney accompanied the Gates family to Schofield on Saturday. The trip was made by automobile.

Mrs. Geo. Weatherly leaves for Waupun on Tuesday where she will spend the winter at the Soldiers' Home.

Rev. Wm. Caldwell has a friend from Chicago spending a couple of weeks with him at the R. M. Park home and is helping on the farm to forward the cause of patriotism.

AMERICAN PEOPLE GREAT SPENDERS

Millions of Dollars Thrown Away
for Trifles That Ought to
Set Nation Thinking.

SOME WAYS MONEY GOES

Postcard and Cheap Souvenir Take
Big Sum Every Year—Billions
Spent for Needless Telephone
Calls and Telegrams.

By EDWARD MOTT WOOLLEY.
It seems inconceivable that in this
rich and wonderful land of ours it
should be necessary to conduct mighty
selling and advertising campaigns in
order to raise money to crush our ene-
mies—cruel and dangerous enemies
who are bent on throttling the very li-
berty on which our country has been
built. If we really felt this impulse,
we could raise six or eight billion dol-
lars spontaneously and without the
aid of salesmanship and publicity;
and we would do it so easily that the
many and her allies would stand
against our overwhelming resources
and purpose.

The trouble is that even yet we do
not realize the tragedy that is over
us. The war has not sunk into the
American consciousness. With a mil-
lion or more of our boys in France, and
the equality lists coming home every
day, we still lack the pulsating fervor
of intense combat—the courage that
wells within and sets the soul
flaming.

Fighting Impulse Needed.
The one unquestionable evidence of
courage is the willingness to sacrifice.
A man who sees his child in deadly
peril is instantly ready to sacrifice
everything, even his life. It takes no
argument to "sell" to him the need of
courage. He gets it from within. The
fighting impulse dominates his every
instinct. What we most need in
America today is fighting impulse.

Once we get it the down of Germany
as a menace to ourselves and to the
world, will be settled. If we had this
valorous, undaunted determination we
could raise, this coming year, not merely
six or eight billion, but as many bil-
lions as our country might need. Let
us search our hearts, therefore, and
discover why it is that brass-band
methods are needed to sell us Liberty
bonds.

It seems all the more incredible
that such should be the case when
the money we are asked to contribute
is merely money saved for ourselves.

Indeed, we could put through this
fourth Liberty loan without even feel-
ing it directly. I am not talking here
about great sacrifices. With merely tri-
fling and passing inhibition we can make
this fourth loan a glorious manifesta-
tion of Americanism.

Never was there such a nation of
savers as we literally throw money to
the winds. Cash runs out of our pockets
into a hundred holes of extravagance.
Prompted at every turn by
something that appeals to our pleasure-
saturated instincts, we hand out the
dimes, quarters and dollars. We work
hard, most of us, and we play hard.
Many of us play with an amazing
abandon that scarcely reckons the cost.
And we gratify ourselves not only at
play, but we satisfy our luxury-loving
tendencies and our vanity in many of
the things that enter into our daily
lives.

Let us consider here merely the mil-
lions that go for trivial things that do
not count as permanent investments
either for utility or luxury.

Millions Spent for Cards.
For instance, take our post card
mania. This habit, which perhaps we
would not criticize in times of peace,
is almost universal. A dealer esti-
mates that 50,000,000 people spend an
average of a dollar a year on the
cheaper kinds of cards, and an addi-
tional sum of a million million dol-
lars on postage. But on the cards, and
more expensive sets, sold largely
to tourists, the estimate is \$200,000,000.
In addition to the postage, including
the cards that are kept by the purchasers,
it is probable that the total is half a
billion dollars. Many men have made
fortunes in this business. I know of
one former valet who has made a
million out of a few years of this.

It is certainly inconsistent that this
great sum should go for such a
trivial purpose when the nation is in-
volved in this mighty war that calls
for cash overwhelmingly. Here is an
expenditure that could be eliminated
almost wholly until the war is over.
Besides this amount put into Liberty
bonds might mean something worth
while to the people themselves.

Then there is another class of ven-
ueurs that manhandle as merchandise
and absorb an astonishing amount
of money. Traveling agents and tour-
ists especially waste their cash upon these
things, and immense quantities are
sold to the people everywhere. The
bulk of this stuff is useless junk—at
least in war time, when conservation
is the high need. Why spend our money
these days for fancy baubles, card
trays, wooden clasp bracelets, kalei-
doscopes, trinkets, porgins, stuff and
what you will? These souvenirs from
Atlantic City, Ashbury Park, Coney Is-
land, Revere Beach near Boston, Ven-
ice near Los Angeles, and similar es-
tablishments take more than a hundred
million dollars out of our pockets
every summer. One small town con-
cern in Atlantic City sells a hundred
thousand dollars worth, on which the
net profit is over fifty thousand. There
are factories that turn out this sort
of product in vast quantities, and much

of it is fraud stuff. Wooden articles
are reported to be made from trees that
grow on historic spots, but are really
bogus. Strings of beads are manu-
factured by the million and sold to the
public as the work of Indians. The same
is true of incense, toy canoes and
the like.

At best the bulk of these goods is
rubbish, and our outgo for this pur-
pose might well be cut off entirely dur-
ing the war. To do this requires ab-
solutely no sacrifice. The people en-
gaged in this business will simply have
to do what so many of us have already
done, adjust themselves to war.

Aside from souvenirs, we are waste-
ful spenders for actual merchandise
that is inferior or worthless. There is
a great class of people to whom cheap-
ness or fashionless appeals rather than
utility and economy. A dealer in cheap
goods told me that he netted \$25,000 a
year from merchandise that was prac-
tically worthless. He found it easy to
appeal to the spending instincts of his
customers.

Unnecessary Phone Calls.

Not many of us ever stop to think
of the immense amount of money that
is spent for unnecessary telephone
calls. Whenever you get the telephone
bills are occupied, and when you
catch fragments of the conversations
you usually find them unimportant.
Teghald cuts up his best girl to tell
her he still loves her. Maude calls Al-
berton to thank him for the chocolate.
No matter how trivial the occasion,
our first impulse is to stop into a tele-
phone booth.

If five million people would save one
cent a day it would mean a total of
over ninety million dollars a year.
Doubtless several times this sum
could be saved very easily by the gen-
eral public on local and long-distance
calls. We are lavishly extravagant in
the use of the telephone. I know of
business houses that talk several times
a day between New York and Chicago,
incurring bills on each occasion that
run from five to forty dollars or more.
If there is one thing that the Ameri-
can people have learned it is economy of
means, which in these days of our need
might well mean millions of dollars in
Liberty Bonds. The telephone wires
are heavily overtaxed, anyhow.

Then there is the telegraph. We
have this habit, too. With a little
planning we could commonly use a
three-cent stamp instead of a top-end
message. One large wholesale house
requires all its traveling men to re-
port daily by telegram, an expendi-
ture that might be eliminated. The
telegraph bills of some of the large in-
dustrial and commercial establish-
ments are so big that they seem in-
credible.

The night letter is, in a measure,
a luxury, at least we could do away
with the social phase of it and
much of the domestic. I hap-
pen to know one business man, who
on his frequent and long absences
from home, gets a night letter from his
wife every morning and sends one each
night. Now are these messages con-
fined to fifty words but often run sev-
eral times that length. They had the
color; freely told themselves and
skinned his knee, Jonathan had her
hair washed.

I happen to be acquainted also with
a young man who revels in night
letters to his fiancée. They are real let-
ters, too, beginning like this: "Dar-
ling Sue—I love you more than ever.
I couldn't sleep last night thinking of
you. Do you love me still?"

A certain business man, the head of
a large concern, goes away at intervals
to rest for a week or two, but insist-
ing on having a night letter every morn-
ing, narrating the substance of the
previous day's business. These mes-
sages run into hundreds of words every
day.

I would not belittle the night letter;
but in the present stress we need to
curtail whatever part of this expense
may be unnecessary, and loan the
money to the government.

The Taxicab Mania.

We Americans also have the taxicab
mania. There is a very large class
of men and women who ride in cabs
habitually, and let go immense sums
in the aggregate. They take taxis to
go to a hotel, to a group of country
leading cities there are about four hun-
dred thousand of these vehicles, and if
each of them absorbed ten dollars ev-
ery day in unnecessary fares the ag-
gregate would be over fourteen million
dollars a year. What would be the
total for the whole United States? It
is a luxury to jump into a cab when-
ever one wants to move about, but
these are stern times and we need to
be more iron-clad. The boys in
France do not ride in cabs, and the
money we waste on this form of luxury
might better go into gas masks for
them.

We Americans also saturate ourselves
with many kinds of self-indulgences
as in the barber shops. These places
in the high class hotels, as well as the
better shops outside, take from us im-
mense sums for what? Here is a
typical list: Shave, 25c; haircut, 50c;
shampoo, 35c; hair run, 15c; face mas-
sage, 35c; manicure, 50c; shine, 10c;
face, 10c; total, \$2.40. It is not un-
common for men to go through this
whole list, and to pay additional money
for hair tonics and other fancy frills.

When we analyze this list we find
that the only item really necessary is
the haircut—and perhaps the shine.
Men can shave themselves at a cost of
two or three cents, and save perhaps
half an hour in time. Our soldier boys
enjoyed, indulge in these effeminacies.
Many of them, in those good old days
of peace, went to the cabs that patron-
ized these shops, but today they are
made of more Dr. Jekyll than Mr. Hyde.
Why do we ourselves indulge in these
costly habits when the nation calls for
cannon to back our troops abroad?

If a million men spend an average of

50 cents a day unnecessarily in barber
shops we have a total of \$182,500,000
under the actual figures, taking into
consideration all classes of people. In
the less exclusive barber shops one
finds a continual stream of men, of the
moderate salary class, who indulge in
the items I have enumerated. We
might guess the total ought to be at
least half a billion dollars.

To have our shoes shined we spend
at least \$100,000,000 a year and a mil-
lion more than the market price for
shoe leathers because we wish to avoid
the trouble of putting them in our
selves. Some of this expense undoubt-
edly is necessary, but while the war
lasts we need not be ashamed of any
form of Spartan economy. We can be
tight handed and rigorous with our
nickels and dimes without being open
to the charge of stinginess—provided
we use the money for government
needs. We can shine our own shoes
for a tenth of the hundred million dol-
lars. There are in New York a number
of men who have grown very wealthy
from the shoe-shining business. Among
them are some large cement owners
—one reputed to be worth millions.
There are more than fifty thousand
bootblack places in the United States,
some of them employing a dozen or
more men. The majority of these
bootblacks are within the fighting zone,
at least they ought to be doing some
sort of war service, instead of shining
shoes—while American blood runs so
freely on the other side.

Women Big Wasters.

But when it comes to this kind of
self-indulgence women spend far more
money than men. Figures saved from
one large department store give some
interesting sidelights on possible econ-
omies. Its sales of toilet goods last
year ran about 1.3 per cent of its total
sales. Thus for every million dollars
in sales its customers buy \$13,000
worth of toilet articles. Apply this
rate to all the stores in the United
States and you have a total of unnum-
bered millions. The toilet toilet goods
are very elastic, including both neces-
sary and unnecessary articles, but the
conventional war savor no doubt
would class one-third of these items as
partly dispensable, such as perfumery,
certain soaps, powders, rouge, toilet
waters, so-called beauty compounds
and the like.

America's women are highly scent-
ed. We live in an atmosphere redol-
ent with ambrosia. From almost every
woman one passes on the "parade"
streets of the cities there comes an
aura of roses, or perhaps violets. Our
girls dress in such an infinite variety,
not only in perfume but in dress, that
hundreds of perfumers. Merely to gratify
our sense of olfactory luxury we
spend tens of millions of dollars an-
nually. Yet in France the husbands,
brothers and sweethearts of our wom-
en and girls are sweating and fighting
in noxious places amid the stench of
disease and death. The odds they get
are of gunpowder and blood. Surely
we can spare some of our perfume
money in the cause for which we sent
them abroad.

If it were possible to estimate the
money spent by women in New York
alone for hairdressing and beauty care
it would undoubtedly run into the
tens of millions. One hairdresser in the
metropolitan district states that
within eighteen months, or since Ameri-
can entered the war, he has built up a
business that nets him seven hundred
dollars a month.

A woman proprietor of a so-called
beauty establishment says that fifty
customers bring her a revenue of \$50,
000 a year. She has a clear profit
of \$20,000 on her revenues, even after
rent and expenses. She sold sets of
cosmetics at seven hundred dollars
each. Thousands of women pay fancy
fees for hair waving, tinting and
bleaching. One concern announces
twelve colors, ranging from black to
golden blonde. Much money also goes
for removal of freckles, wrinkles, treat-
ment, face bleaching and so on. The
manicure bill in New York is enor-
mous, and the chiropody outfit large.
These places are furnished in the ut-
most luxury. It only we could im-
press on women of this class the dra-
matic hardships our American youths are
undergoing in the great cause!

The lesson ought to sink home to all
women in America, who if more or
less degree, let their good money go
for such futile vanities.

It is estimated that a million men
and women throughout the country are
giving to the Turkish baths an aver-
age of a dollar a year. This we have
a total of \$335,000,000 a year. To this
we can add perhaps half as much for
massage, attention fees, special treat-
ment and liniments.

Nothing is commented, but most of
us, at least those who have the mod-
ish bath habit, can take our ablutions
at home. The soldiers in Europe don't
have Turkish baths. We imagine we
need them here. We eat big dinners
and fill ourselves with rheumatic dis-
eases, poison ourselves by gourmandiz-
ing. We contract colds because our
systems are too badly clogged to throw
off the germs. It is when we are stu-
fied with fat meats and all sorts of
luxuries that we run to the Turkish
bath for relief. Why not discipline
ourselves during the war and transfer
all these millions of dollars into the
fund that is going to beat autocracy
and the German peril?

I have touched on merely a few of
the items of unnecessary outgo. The
list might be extended indefinitely. But
there ought to be enough here to set us
thinking, and we can make the ex-
tensions ourselves. There is no use
denying the fact that the people have
not yet put themselves on a war basis
annually. We are still wasting mil-
lions on trifles. The war would be
over now if we had taken ourselves in
hand at the beginning.

Ball Player Decorated.
Private Hugh S. Miller of the Ma-
rine corps, who has been decorated for
gallantry in action, is a former well-
known ball player.

Lipton Still Hopeful.
In the midst of his war work Sir
Thomas Lipton is preparing for the
battle of peace. He has Shamrock IV
in New York and the ship will be
ready for the American cup race as
soon as the war ends.

Robert Larmore Joins Navy.
Robert Larmore, utility player of
the St. Louis Cardinals, has enlisted
in the navy. He is the tenth mem-
ber of the Cardinals to join the colors.

Nebraska Coach to Army.
Dr. E. J. Stewart, coach of the Uni-
versity of Nebraska football team, will
leave here soon to become an athletic
director with the Italian forces in
Italy.

Coach Rice is Undecided.
Jim Rice, who resigned as rowing
coach at Columbia university, has
not yet definitely decided whether he
will be active in the sport next sea-
son. He may remain idle until the
war is over.

Davis in Army Work.
Paul J. Davis, former Tri-State
League and coach, has been made
athletic director at Camp Taylor.

One secret of success is to keep
your own.

GEORGES CARPENTIER, FRENCH PUGILIST, NOW EMPLOYED AS A PHYSICAL DIRECTOR



FRENCH HEAVYWEIGHT IN BOXING EXHIBITION.

Georges Carpentier, the great French heavy-
weight, has been seen today, but has now been declared
physically fit for further work in the air. Not to be outdone, the plucky fellow
has gone back to his old post as physical director. He is here shown giving
a boxing exhibit for the aviators at Dijon.

TY COBB SAYS HE WILL QUIT GAME THIS SEASON.



TY COBB SAYS HE WILL QUIT GAME THIS SEASON.

"I will quit baseball at the end of this season until after the war.
He said so the other day in Washing-
ton, when he dropped in at the White
House to see some of his friends at
the executive offices.

"At the end of this season I'm go-
ing to do my duty to my country in
the best possible way. I love the
game, but the next season will see me
out of it for the period of the war."

IF FISH MAKE BRAINS, HERE'S TO WHALE MEAT.

Peter Maher and Kid Broad,
old-time boxers, once walked in-
to a restaurant for dinner, ac-
cording to a story told us. Maher
ordered a mess of fish.

"Why the fish, Peter?" asked
Kid Broad. "This isn't Friday;
it's Tuesday."

Maher regarded his friend
with a smile. "Why, haven't you
ever heard that fish was brain
food?" he inquired. "The more
fish you eat the more brains
you'll have."

Broad gave more careful at-
tention to the bill of fare. "Too
bad they haven't whale today,
Peter," he said. "You ought to
get a lot of good out of a big
slab of whale."

Crowder Was Overruled.

Provost Marshal General Crowder
wanted to permit baseball to continue
until the end of this season without
molesting players on the work or flight
order, but it was overruled by the
White House.

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Thomas Lipton is preparing for the
battle of peace. He has Shamrock IV
in New York and the ship will be
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coach at Columbia university, has
not yet definitely decided whether he
will be active in the sport next sea-
son. He may remain idle until the
war is over.

LARGE SALARIES TO BE CUT NEXT SEASON

Baseball Stars Won't Get Huge
Amounts for Services.

Fat Wartime Contracts Will Be Vi-
sible No More and Preference Will
Be Given to Players Returning
From War.

There will be a house cleaning in
baseball next spring if the game
comes back then, but it may not be
the kind of house cleaning that Ben
Johnson prophesied. The present na-
tional commission may or may not be
put in power again. There may be or
may not be a new head to the com-
mission; there may be a new leader of
the National league, and there may
even be a new leader of the American
league. All these things are possible,
but what is most probable of all is a
reorganization and a regrading of sal-
aries.

The fat wartime contracts will be
visible no more. Valiant athletes who
drew from \$5,000 to \$8,000 while their
clubs lost money will be offered from
\$2,500 to \$4,000. If there is any
preference in awarding the big money,
it will be shown to men returning from
the war, as it is felt that they could
not help their departure, and give up
large incomes cheerfully to serve the
nation.

Superfluous agents, extra financial
managers, etc., will be lost to view.
Baseball will simply start in again
and will try to rebuild its shattered
fortunes along sane and economic
lines. This comes unobviously, but
none the less correctly, through the
office of the national commission.

Agents of the Arizona Corpora-
tion, which comprises the six Ariz-
ona cities of Bisbee, Prescott, Phoe-
nix, Gila, Jerome and Tombstone,
are on their way east to grab big
league players. Forty Pacific coast
men have gone in with these six clubs,
but the promoters want major league
men, too. Their offer is blunt and direct:

Six dollars a day straight wages to
cover salaries, and the ball players
will have to earn the money, working
eight hours a day; \$8 extra to
ball players with games Saturday and
Sunday.

The jumps are mostly by automa-
tism, and the population has gone wild
over the game.

"SLACKERS" WILL LOSE FAVOR

Fans Expected to Lionize Players Who
Have Answered Call of Uncle
Sam to Fight Huns.

Baseball fans are going to lionize the
players now in the army when the war
ends and they return to the diamond.
More than 500 players have answered
Uncle Sam's call and many of them
have gone to France or are in the navy.

But how will the fans receive the
players who have left the game for
self employment in munition plants
and supplying yards in order, it is
charged, to avoid military service.
Surely these so-called "slackers" will
not enjoy favor when Hank Gowdy, Ed
Klopper, Joe Harris, Jim Scott, Leon
Caldwell, Sherrod Smith and other sol-
diers come back to entertain their fel-
low citizens on the ball field.

O'MARA MAKING GOOD AT FAR CORNER OF DIAMOND.

On the far corner of the diamond,
O'Mara is making good. He is cov-
ering his position at the far corner of the
diamond, as though he had always been
a third baseman.

When Chuck Ward was secured
from the Pirates last winter, Manager
Hobbs ceased to sweat about secur-
ing a man for the left field. Ward was
called for the colors when Ward was
called to give O'Mara a trial at that
important position.

Although he had never before played
third base, O'Mara jumped in and has
proved to be a success in the field.
O'Mara's only weakness is hitting, but
there is hope he will soon show im-
provement in that department also.

SHORTSTOP CATON IS CLASSY

Pirate Fans Are Loud in Praise of
Diminutive Short Fielder—
Dangerous Hitter.

In "Kid" Caton, their diminutive
shortstop, the Pirates have an inder-
ful of no little class, and Pittsburgh
fans are loud in their praise of him.
Caton, who was obtained from the
Boston Braves, has enlisted in the
United States navy and will play only
a few games for the Pirates and the
1917 National league campaign, is
perhaps the smallest player in the na-
tional leagues. However, he has a lot
of energy stored up in his compact
frame, and he covers a wide range of
territory in the short field. In addi-
tion, he is a dangerous hitter and
seems destined to become a star in
time.

TRAGRESSER IS NOW YEOMAN

Boston Braves' Catcher Enlists in Navy
and Statist at Newport News—
Once Rejected.

Walter J. Tragresser, catcher on
the Boston Braves, has enlisted in the
United States navy as a yeoman. He
is stationed at Newport News. Tra-
gresser was formerly first baseman
on the Purdue university team and
has been engaged in professional base-
ball six years. After the conscription
law took effect he was rejected on the
grounds of a crippled finger, but was
later re-examined and given a deferred
classification on the grounds of de-
pendency. Tragresser lives at La-
fayette, Ind.

Tener Visits Mrs. Gowdy.

Mrs. Gowdy, mother of the famous
Hank, was visited by President John
K. Tener during the latter's recent
stay in Columbus. President Tener
paid the lady many glowing com-
pliments about her son's career, as-
suring her that the whole National league
took an interest in his welfare.

San Crane "Coming" Star.

Sammy Crane continues to play good
ball for the Indianapolis Indians. First
thing we know some major league club
will "discover" him again as a com-
ing star.

Mahan to Get Commission.

Ned Mahan, the great Harvard half-
back and baseball pitcher, shortly will
receive a commission in the Marine
corps. He is now a sergeant.

A garage sign in Yokohama says:
"Cars for Rent" in seven languages.

LIKE A MESSAGE FROM THE GRAVE

Lieutenant Receives Letter From
Sister Long Thought to
Be Dead.

Trenton, N. J.—Like a message from
the grave was a letter received a short
time ago by Lieut. George Dinges, sta-
tioned at Tullytown, Penn., from his
sister, Mrs. A. A. Haywood of Long
Island, Conn., who was kidnapped 21 years
ago when she was a baby, and who
was long since given up as dead.

The story of Lieutenant Dinges and
his sister being reunited reads like
fiction. George Dinges and his sister,
Ida May, were the only children of Mr.
and Mrs. William Dinges of Mount Kisco,
N. Y.

When the girl was a baby, her mother
was kidnapped by a man named John
Haywood, who was a notorious kidnaper.
The girl was taken to Long Island, Conn.,
where she was raised by a family named
Haywood. She was long since given up
as dead.

The girl had been picked up some-
where and adopted by a Mr. and Mrs.
Hobbs and taken with the family to
New York, where she lived for five
years. The family afterward moved
to Long Island, about eight miles from
Bridgeport, Conn., where the Hobbs
recently died. In their will they re-
quested that all their legal and other
papers be buried with them.

Meanwhile the missing child had
grown to womanhood and had mar-
ried A. A. Haywood. One child re-
sulted from the union.

Following the death of the Hobbs
the family moved to New York, where
she had been adopted when a child
and that her real name was Dinges.
This news surprised the woman and
she at once began looking up all the
families named Dinges throughout the
country. She learned that a Lieuten-
ant George Dinges was in the
United States army and she com-
municated with the adjutant general, being
informed later that the man she sought
was stationed at Tullytown.

Mrs. Haywood went to Mount Kisco
and from other residents learned more
about the case, until she established
the fact that Lieutenant Dinges was
her brother. She then wrote to the
lieutenant and he hurried to Long Island
to visit her. Mrs. Haywood inherited
both money and property from the
Hobbs.

HOPE TO CATCH FEMALE RAFFLES BY PERFUME

Berkeley, Cal.—Berkeley police
are literally on the scent of a
female raffles who is believed
to have robbed several homes
late. The female thief smokes
cigarettes while she works and
leaves the stubs scattered about.
On each occasion a strong odor
of perfume was left in the
homes, and the police are sniff-
ing it suspicious-looking fe-
male in an effort to detect a
similar aroma.

BUSY DAY FOR MR. ALLISON

Gets Two Jail Sentences and One Fine
All Within Few Min-
utes.

Fresno, Cal.—C. C. Allison walked
into a restaurant with a loaf of bread
under his arm, ordered a meal, cut
the bread into slices and began to
enjoy the feast.

Other patrons started a rumpus. The
police were called and arrested Allison
when he indignantly told them that he
could eat as much bread as he could
pay for. He was charged with dis-
turbance of the peace.

The court no sooner sentenced the
man to 60 days in the county jail than
he swore in the presence of the court
stenographer and got ten days more.
Officers were about to lead him away
when he was arrested for stealing wa-
ter from a neighbor. He had used the
water to sprinkle his war garden.
The judge assessed him \$10 and called
it a day.

Belle Beer to Sheriff.

Carlisle, Ill.—John Burnardo sold
a bottle of beer to a thirsty stranger at
his home near Stanton. The "weary
traveler" proved to be Sheriff Knue-
moeller. The litigation that followed
cost Burnardo \$2.17.

John Had Tough Luck.

Marlette, Pa.—John O'Day, after
spending several days digging his way
into the cellar of the lockup and thence
to the street, rushed right into the
arms of a policeman when he emerged
from his hole.

Picking Up a Living.

Enthusiasm—How are your chickens
getting along?
Bensonhurst—All right, I guess.
"You guess?"
"Sure. You see, my neighbor's so
fussy about his garden that I'm afraid
to go over there to see how my chick-
ens are."

</

STEVENS POINT TO BECOME
TRAINING CENTER

Young men of eighteen to twenty-one years of age in central Wisconsin will undoubtedly be interested in the new military training which is to be instituted in the State Normal school at Stevens Point, concerning which the Gazette of that city has the following information:

"President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, with clear vision and full appreciation of the imperative necessity of men of large caliber, strong, true and capable—to solve the problems of reconstruction, in which the United States must play a leading part, are urging Normal school and college students to serve their country by enlisting in school until they are needed elsewhere."

To serve this purpose young men can enlist in September on returning to or entering the Normal school and serve in the Stevens Point Army Training Corps, thus placing them definitely in the military service. To organize such a course in any school the government requires 100 young men, high school graduates or the equivalent, who will serve in which, an instructor from the United States army will be sent to give the military instruction.

Regular uniforms, including hats, shoes, an overcoat will be furnished all members of the Stevens Point Army Training Corps by the government.

A student enlisted in the Stevens Point Army Training Corps is in military service of the United States army. He does not receive pay, he is classed as an inactive service but in a national emergency the President may call him at any time to active service. He is called to active service while summer when he attends camp for six weeks and receives the pay of a private.

The final determination of the status of such students is in the hands of the war department, whose instructions are definite, specific and made with reference to the needs of the country during the war.

When the student soldier reaches the draft age he automatically becomes subject to registration in the district the President directs. The student is registered in class 5B and will not be called into service while he remains in the Stevens Point Army Training Corps. But when the day arrives when the student's order number is reached the fact is reported to the school principal, who then commands officer and to the Adjutant General. A report is then made upon the student's record in military training, scholarship, discipline, industry, attention to duty and to the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training with the recommendation that he be called at once to an army camp, to an officers' training camp, or be permitted to complete his college training by transfer to the enlisted reserve corps.

The Stevens Point Normal campaign under the direction of the American Council on Education, in this interest is nation wide in its scope, intensive in its methods and highly patriotic in its purpose.

The experience of England and Germany in closing their higher institutions of learning during the opening years of the war, as well as what poor pitiful Russia revealed—all teach us that the power is needed in this crisis as well as man power.

The local Normal opens wide its doors to young men who head the country's call to service by combining military training with preparation through education for the solution of the big after war problems.

The Stevens Point Normal offers a wide choice of courses to young men who wish to be ready for the big after war problems. Normal courses are offered preparing for public school work, as teachers in the rural schools, state graded and city schools and high schools. Also thorough courses preparing for partnerships and superintendencies. Besides the Normal courses the Stevens Point Normal offers the first two years of college work in the following lines: Agriculture, commerce, journalism, pre-medical, pre-law, engineering and letters and science.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan will begin September 25 and close October 15. The result of the loan will be watched with keen interest in Europe, not only by our associates in the war, against the Teutonic power, but by our enemies. It will be regarded by them as a measure of the American people's support of the war.

The Germans know full well the tremendous weight and influence of popular support of the war, of the people at home backing up the Army in the field. As the loan succeeds our enemies will sorrow; as it falls short they will exult. Every dollar subscribed will help and encourage the American soldiers and hurt and depress the enemies of America. The loan will be a test of the loyalty and willingness of the people of the United States to make sacrifices compared with the willingness of our soldiers to do their part. There must be and will be no failure by the people to ensure up to the courage and devotion of our men in Europe. Many of them have given up their lives; shall we at home withhold our money? Shall we spare our dollars while they spare not their very lives?

LOOK WILD THAT!

American troops now landing in France have received a more careful and prolonged training than could possibly be given the most of the regiments hurriedly raised during the Civil War. The story goes that a new batch of rough backwoods men, who had "volunteered" to join General Grant. He admired their fine physique, but distrusted the capacity of their uncouth commander to handle troops promptly and efficiently in the field, so he said:

"Colonel, I want to see your men at work; call them to attention and order them to march with shouldered arms in close column to the left flank."

Without a moment's hesitation the colonel yelled to his fellow ruffians: "Boys, look wild that! Make ready to thicken and go to left, onwards! Tote ye guns! Giv!"

The maneuver proved a brilliant success and the self-elected colonel was forthwith officially commissioned.

EARLY PLOWING GIVES
HIGHER YIELDS ON ACREAGE

Although plowing immediately after the grain is cut has long been a practice, present conditions may lead careful farmers to neglect early plowing unless its importance is remembered.

The addition of three to five bushels of grain to the acre yield is especially valuable in view of the need for breadstuffs and the necessity for making two hands and a team produce the largest possible amount of grain. That this additional yield is the result of early plowing is the opinion of H. A. Moore, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

The best time to plow is immediately after the grain has been cut for these reasons:

The ground has more moisture, because the stalks have completely covered the surface of the ground and held the moisture.

Having the moisture, the ground plows more easily.

Early plowing gives the land a chance to re-establish the proper circulation of air and moisture before the grain is planted.

The stubble turned under has time to rot and act as a fertilizer. If the field is not plowed each stubble offers escape for the moisture in the soil.

The weeds are killed, and the plant food they would consume remains in the soil for the benefit of the crop.

PAYS IN TWO CHECKS

Some 25,000 people will be wondering next month why their allotment and allowance checks from the bureau of war risk insurance are reduced in amount.

The essence of the whole change in dollars and cents is simply this: Hereafter when an enlisted man is killed more than the required amount of \$15 a month the balance of war risk insurance included in this excess in the check which is sent to the relative. Now this is changed. All excess allotments will be paid by the country during the war.

In other words, a sergeant making \$18 a month, who under the old system would have been compelled to allot \$24 to his wife and children, will now be required to allot only \$15, thus leaving \$3 off the check which the bureau of war risk insurance will send to the sergeant's family. If the sergeant wants to continue to allot \$24, the bureau of war risk insurance will pay the \$15, and the excess of \$9 will be paid by the war department through the quartermaster general.

Although in some cases the first check may be smaller than usual, there will probably be another check coming from a different department to make up the balance. The idea is to get the money to the soldier's family as soon as possible, and to find out how much he is allowing and how much of this is paid through the bureau of war risk insurance, and how much by his own service department.

OPENING OF WOOD COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL, SEPT. 10

To give teachers an extra week at the summer session in May and June, the Normal Department of the Wood County Normal and Agricultural school will open Tuesday, September 10. This later opening was made possible because of the fact that the regular school year is the summer session.

Supt. M. H. Jackson.

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC

Complaints have reached me from time to time of overcrowded trains and unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in some sections of the country in passenger train service. I feel that there are grounds for some of these complaints, but I am sure the public will be interested to know that the reasons are twofold:

First, the great number of troops now being handled over the various railroads between the homes and the cantonments, and then to the cantonments and then to the service, is making extraordinary demands upon the passenger car and sleeping car equipment of the country. This has caused a scarcity of day coaches and sleeping cars which it is impossible to remedy immediately.

Secondly, the increased demands upon track and terminal facilities for the transportation of the tremendous amounts of coal, food supplies, raw materials and other things required for military and naval operations, as well as for the support of the civil population of the country, force the largest possible utilization of passenger train service. The movements of troops and war materials are, of course, of paramount importance and must be given at all times the right of way.

It was hoped that the increase in passenger rates recently made would have the wholesome effect of reducing unnecessary passenger traffic throughout the country. The smaller number of passengers who travel, the greater the number of locomotives and cars and the larger the amount of track and terminal facilities that will be freed for essential troop and material movements. Engineers, firemen and other skilled laborers will also be released for service on troop and necessary freight trains.

Among the many patriotic duties of the American public is the duty to refrain from traveling unnecessarily. Every man, woman and child who can avoid using passenger trains at this time should do so. I earnestly hope that they will do so. Not only will they liberate essential transportation facilities which are necessary for war purposes, but they will save money which they can invest in Liberty Bonds and thereby help themselves as well as their country; and the fewer who travel, the more ample the passenger train service will be.

I may add that consistently with the paramount demands of the war, every possible effort is being made by the Railroad Administration to supply the largest possible amount of comfortable and prompt passenger train service.

M. C. MCADOO,

Director General of Railroads.

Grand Rapids Housewife Be-
comes New Woman

"At our best doctors had given me up. I was unable to leave my bed for 16 weeks and was yellow as a pumpkin. Besides the terrible stomach pains I suffered. Our doctor advised my husband to try May's Wonderful Remedy and it has saved my life. I am a new woman now. It is a simple harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One does well including the summer season. No money refunded—Otis Pharmacy."

FARMERS APPEALED TO FOR
BREAD PRODUCING CROPS

More bread grains need to be produced next year. Wisconsin farmers will be able to help supply this need by growing more wheat and corn.

It is a sure crop because it seldom winter-kills. (2) It helps to solve the labor problem because seeding and harvesting does not conflict with other crops. (3) It is a profitable cash crop. (4) It does not need a rich soil. (5) It is a good nurse crop for clover.

The variety that has proved to be the best yielder in the state is the Wisconsin pedigree eye which was distributed by the Wisconsin Experiment Association a few years ago and is now grown by many farmers in all parts of the state. Mr. W. W. Clark, County Agricultural Agent, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, will be glad to assist farmers in securing seed rye this fall. Make your wants known to him early because seeding time is not far distant. Every farm should have a field of rye.



FRANK W. CALKINS

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Candidate for

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

REPUBLICAN TICKET

Primaries Sept. 3rd, 1918

Your vote and support will be greatly

Appreciated

Great Free
Land Clearing
Demonstration!

University of Wisconsin Land Clearing Special
arrives at Arpin, 8:30 a. m., Monday,
September 2nd

Every farmer within 100 miles should attend! Greatest, most complete, most instructive demonstration and display of Land Clearing equipment ever assembled! All seen under most favorable conditions and as free as the air you breathe! Tracts of stump land will be actually cleared for benefit of farmers in this territory. Demonstration train under supervision of University of Wisconsin.

Kirstin Stump
Pullers

Kirstins will, of course, be there—the entire "family!" You'll get acquainted with the One Man Clutch Outfit—the One Man Drum Outfit—and the Horsepower Outfit! All will be actually pulling biggest stumps—Quick! Easy! Cheap! Be sure to note their big money, time and labor saving features. How ONE MAN alone does EVERYTHING with the One Man Outfits. How slack cable take-up saves time and cable. How

power is tripled from either one or two stumps—thus clearing THREE TIMES more land at one "setting." And other great exclusive features. Any Kirstin sold on 30 days' free trial—not a penny of money in advance. Test it on your own stumps for SPEED, POWER, STRENGTH. If satisfied, keep puller. If not pleased, return at our expense. You run no risk! Four easy ways to pay.

This great demonstration offers opportunity of lifetime—worth hundreds of dollars to any owner of stump land! Come by train—by automobile—ANY WAY TO GET HERE! It's all for your benefit—FREE to you—Don't miss it!

Remember
Time and Place!

A. J. Kirstin Company
Escanaba, Mich.

Notice of Primary Election

Office of County Clerk.

August 22, 1918.

To the Electors of Wood County:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Primary Election is to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election precincts, in the county of Wood on the 3rd day of September, 1918, at which the officers named below are to be nominated. The names of the candidates for each office to be nominated are to be placed in the ballot box at the polling place and given his name

and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerk and ballot clerk can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must return alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for.

(b) If a voter wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party he shall make a cross or other mark under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a name shall be written in or a cross mark be placed

in the square at the right of the name or names of candidates in another column. If the voter does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated by one party, he shall mark his ballot, by marking a cross or mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, or by inserting or writing in the name of the candidate.

(c) The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot is spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but more than three in all shall be issued to any voter. Five minutes time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. The officials ballots or memorandum to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter.

(f) After it is marked it should be

folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed endorsements and signatures of the ballot clerk on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place.

(g) A voter who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion, as to such person's disability.

(h) The following is a facsimile of the official ballot:

SAMPLE PRIMARY BALLOT, PRIMARY ELECTION

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, mark a cross (X) in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot write in the blank space provided for that purpose.

Democrat Party

STATE

GOVERNOR

Vote for One

Henry A. Moehlenpach

Vote for One

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Vote for One

John W. Hogan

Vote for One

SECRETARY OF STATE

Vote for One

Oscar P. Roessler

Vote for One

STATE TREASURER

Vote for One

Frank J. Egerer

Vote for One

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Vote for One

Thomas H. Ryan

Vote for One

CONGRESSIONAL

Vote for One

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

Vote for One

John W. Brown

Vote for One

LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT

Vote for One

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

Vote for One

Henry E. Fitch

Vote for One

COUNTY

Vote for One

COUNTY CLERK

Vote for One

COUNTY TREASURER

Vote for One

Mathew Schligh

Vote for One

SHERIFF

Vote for One

William H. Carey

Vote for One

CORONER

Vote for One

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT

Vote for One

William H. Gettis

Vote for One

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Vote for One

REGISTER OF DEEDS

Vote for One

Frank H. Deckert

Vote for One

SURVEYOR

Vote for One

William Coreoran

Vote for One

PARTY PRECINCT COMMITTEE

MEN

(Write in the name of one qualified elector residing within your voting precinct.)

Prohibition Party

STATE

GOVERNOR

Vote for One

William C. Dean

Vote for One

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Vote for One

Clyde D. Mead

Vote for One

SECRETARY OF STATE

Vote for One

Henry H. Tubbs

Vote for One

STATE TREASURER

Vote for One

Peter T. James

Vote for One

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Vote for One

Herbert S. Siggeko

Vote for One

CONGRESSIONAL

Vote for One

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

Vote for One

Edward B. Browne

Vote for One

LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT

Vote for One

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

Vote for One

Byron Whittingham

Vote for One

COUNTY

Vote for One

COUNTY CLERK

Vote for One

COUNTY TREASURER

Vote for One

Sam Church

Vote for One

SHERIFF

Vote for One

Clifton W. Bluet

Vote for One

CORONER

Vote for One

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT

Vote for One

A. B. Bever

Vote for One

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Vote for One

REGISTER OF DEEDS

Vote for One

Henry Ebbe

Vote for One

SURVEYOR

Vote for One

G. W. Severns

Vote for One

PARTY PRECINCT COMMITTEE

MEN

(Write in the name of one qualified elector residing within your voting precinct.)

Republican Party

STATE

GOVERNOR

Vote for One

James N. Tittmore

Vote for One

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Vote for One

Charles H. Everett

Vote for One

SECRETARY OF STATE

Vote for One

Merlin Hull

Vote for One

STATE TREASURER

Vote for One

John J. Koepsell

Vote for One

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Vote for One

Spencer Haven

Vote for One

CONGRESSIONAL

Vote for One

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

Vote for One

Edward B. Browne

Vote for One

LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT

Vote for One

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

Vote for One

Byron Whittingham

Vote for One

COUNTY

Vote for One

COUNTY CLERK

Vote for One

COUNTY TREASURER

Vote for One

Claus Johnson

Vote for One

SHERIFF

Vote for One

Clifton W. Bluet

Vote for One

CORON

AIDS CANADA IN FARM SURVEY
A representative of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently returned from Canada, where he assisted in outlining proposed farm survey work. The Ontario Agricultural College has representatives in this country to study our methods of conducting farm surveys, and similar methods are to be used in Canada. A study of the costs in different types of farming is to be made, with a view of determining the best farm practices.

WANTED—To buy a second hand boat. Must be a bargain. A. B. Sutor.

DR. C. T. FOOTE
DENTIST
Office in MacKinnon Block at west end of bridge
Phone—
Office, 28. Residence, 45
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

DR. C. J. GEARY
DENTIST
Office in Citizens National Bank Building, West Side
Phone 1102. Open Evenings
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
ANALGESIA

O. N. MORTENSEN, M. D.
Citizens Bank Building
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
Phone: Office 397; Res. 828
X-RAY

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Entrance west of Bank of Grand Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8

Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Telephone No. 104

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block
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Licensed Embalmer and
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Store on West Side
Lady Attendant if Desired
Night phone 886; Day phone 886

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Over Gilpin's Paint Store
Twenty-six years behind the camera, but not a day behind the times.

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Glasses fitted correctly. Bar Street and River View
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Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 232 or at home, Kruger & Wheelan Plats, 1st Street north.

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LICENSED EMBALMER
AND UNDERTAKER
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Store 812
John Erner, residence phone No. 425

GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND
LICENSED EMBALMERS
North Second Street East Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Business Phone 401
Night Call, 402
Personal Attention Given
All Work

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Resolutions, each .75c
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Transient Readers, per line .10c
Obituary Notice, per line .50c
Full Column Notice, per line .50c
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This newspaper is a member of the Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association and pledges its uncompromising loyalty to our government in this war.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET
The following will be placed in nomination by the Democratic party at the primaries on September 3, for Governor, U. S. Senator, U. S. Representative, State Treasurer, State Auditor, State Attorney General, T. H. Ryan, of Appleton.

FOR THE DEMOCRATS
Milwaukee, Wis., August 27:—Joseph M. Green, Jr., Democratic National Committee member for Wisconsin, has issued a call to Democrats of the state to rally to the support of Henry A. Moulthrop, and other state ticket candidates on the party ticket. Mr. Moulthrop, a Democrat, is a resident of Grand Rapids, Wis., and is a member of the Wisconsin Democratic party.

WAY OF THE HOUSEKEEPER
One expression by Kupperer William in conversation with Dr. Davis at the beginning of the war reveals the fundamental distinction as well as the basic similarity of the ruling classes of the world. "The American's great opportunity to dominate the western hemisphere, and their president must see his chance to take Canada and Mexico," Great Britain had entered the conflict, the army and navy were in action, the Canadian fleet had sent thousands of its fighting men to the front, the long business hours of the United States and the dominion were wholly undisturbed. What a chance to build a continent! By the thousands of sightseers who have been flocking to the American people, the United States has been forced to expand upon the property thus acquired and to build a continent.

TURN RABBIT PESTS TO PROFIT
Fully 200,000,000 wild rabbits are killed in the United States every year, according to estimates made by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of the more jack rabbits have been killed in the past. It is estimated that over 200,000,000 of these animals are taken to insure the production of \$20,000,000. The Biological Survey has frequently been called upon to help western farmers in coping with the rabbit pest. The rabbit is a pest and fur in the coming few years, the energies of the farmers and ranchmen will be directed to the conservation of this important source. Already a number of establishments for collecting, dressing, and shipping rabbit meat, are in operation in western countries. As in Australia the rabbit is the status as a pest to source of profit is assured, it is believed.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE
About 20,000 board feet of dimensioned lumber and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Road Construction Co., office phone 613, if interested.

IT'S SERVICE THAT COUNTS
Last week the government gave the death order to the volunteer system of recruiting for the army. Having adopted the conscription method, the decision was wise and just. Conscription means that the military service is a duty, it means that the government has the right to place men wherever they may be of the greatest service to their country.

Under the volunteer system a miner, if so disposed could throw away his tools and enlist in the army or navy. Under conscription the miner at the head of affairs can keep him at digging coal. If industry desires to run the factories which supply the soldiers and sailors, the miner must be essential to military success as the man in uniform, and the farmer who is kept at home to raise food for the men abroad is quite as indispensable as the man who mines a gun on board of a battleship.

Industry must be fostered with as much care as the war machine proper. Every man in the army and navy depends for subsistence on the existence, upon the man in the factories and shops and on the farms at home.

Under the government, the volunteer system it took a step forward toward a quick victory, because now it is in a position to regulate production just as efficiently as heretofore it has managed its purely military affairs.

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"The muscular system of the farm woman is not her greatest asset, nor is muscular energy, though valuable, the contribution of woman to the farm home. If the homestead partnership of man, woman and child, is to be the principle of economy, whereby each takes the part for which each is best suited, and then fills in with tasks which seem necessary, the farm woman will be as signed first of all to the realm of the spirit which, from time out of mind, has been considered woman's sphere."

BUSINESS MEN AS FARMERS
The constant drafting of young men into the army has already created a shortage of labor on the farms. To this shortage and keep up the nation's supply of food it has been suggested that the business men of each community donate some of their service as a patriotic duty. The following is a tentative plan. Each business man is to donate two different afternoons for farm labor during harvesting, threshing, potato digging, and silo filling. A number of these men is to be put in charge of the work. No charge is to be made the farmer for this labor, but the farmer is to donate what this labor is worth to the local chapter of the Red Cross.

POTATO DIGGERS FROM TOWNS
About 1,800 helpers will be needed to assist potato growers in the Hightstown, N. J., district to harvest the 13,000 acres of potatoes that are ready to be dug. This year the potato harvest is being held recently at Hightstown, which Dr. B. V. Wilcox of the United States Department of Agriculture presented the urgent need of residents of towns and cities to help potato diggers. As a result of the meeting of the meeting town organizations have created pledge cards asking for volunteers from factories, offices, and stores to spend a day or two after their regular work in the potato field picking up the potatoes and packing them in boxes. The same organization used to secure the labor will be employed later to secure labor for harvesting corn and doing other emergency farm work.

NEW ROME
John Rasmussen and family and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Davis of Grand Rapids were Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. and Mr. Peterson.

Rudolf of Nekosia spent Sunday at the A. C. Buehler home. Mrs. Wm. Johnson of Nekosia and sister of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. John Musko of Grand Rapids were Sunday afternoon visitors at the home of Mrs. E. J. Koef home.

Miss Lena Kiefer who has been visiting at the Chas. Pike home for the past two weeks returned to her home at Nekosia Saturday.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

BIRON
Percy Kemptford, Joe Fohart, Steve Prusnyak and Mr. Shumacher attended the fair at Stevens Point Friday.

Misses Lela Akoy and Pearl Akoy were at Shawano the past week visiting with friends and relatives.

Gene Croteau of Mosinee came here staying with his grandparents for some time.

Albert Sager and family took a spin of a week's sight seeing. They went by way of Kilbourn, Portage, Wisconsin, and Milwaukee, and returned having a grand time and the roads were fine all the way back and forth.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Atwood were in Grand Rapids one day.

Those who have their order in for telephone service will soon have their phone installed. The stockholders are busy putting up the poles.

Along the Seneca Road
An account of Friday day and the picnic which took place on Sept. 2nd and 3rd, the Jackson school will not open until Sept. 9th.

ALTDOERF
Miss Mary Carroll gave a evening demonstration at the home of Mrs. O. J. Lea last Thursday. There were about forty ladies present from all over the Grand Rapids area.

PLOVER ROAD
Mr. and Mrs. Matt Skutumpah and children and two of the former's sisters and one of Madison were callers at the John Walters home Monday afternoon.

VANDRIESEN
A large crowd attended the farewell party at Richard Carlson's home on Thursday evening in honor of Chas. Winegardner who left Saturday to go to the front. It was a most enjoyable time and all of the guests enjoyed the evening.

RUDOLPH
Miss Ruth from here went to Grand Rapids Tuesday evening to see Frank Van Sver who is visiting at the Wm. Slatery home.

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Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Pleckum Aug. 20 a son.

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SHERRY
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Williams are entertaining a sister, Miss Williams, of Bancroft. She will leave for home on Tuesday.

Miss Joan Whitney accompanied the Gates family to Schofield on Saturday. The trip was made by automobile.

Rev. Wm. Caldwell has a friend from Chicago spending a couple of days with him at the P. M. Parks home and he is helping to make forward the cause of patriotism.

Mr. Cunningham preached at the Presbyterian church Sabbath morning. The church took an automobile trip to the southern part of the state last week with the L. Smith family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Anderson, the former minister at the two churches, who have been in the Grand Rapids home.

SARATOGA
Mr. and Mrs. John Hammer and Mrs. E. Kempe of Grand Rapids attended the Memorial service in the Union church Monday evening.

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SIGEL
On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 17th Sophia Lindstrom gave a kitchen shower at her home in honor of Miss Agda Lindstrom. The afternoon was devoted to music and social converse. Miss Lindstrom was the recipient of many useful and beautiful gifts. A delicious luncheon was served, after which the guests departed for their various homes.

No. 5 will meet at school house on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. There will be a program and debate and a good time for all. All are invited to join in and make the meeting a big success.

Prof. Broge, wife and daughter, Viola, of Lena, Ill., visited the past ten days at the home of his brother-in-law, L. H. Gillon.

Miss Jennie Landberg left on Tuesday for Chicago after a three weeks visit at the home of her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Anderson spent Sunday at Sparta.

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FOR SALE—Good, well bred driving mare, also fine 2 year old colt, very reasonable. Graham & Oster, Meyer, box 23, R. D. 5.

FOR SALE—My 7 passenger Buick car in fine condition. Call 338 or 211, D. D. Conway.

FLATTERY
"That photograph flatters your husband."
"Yes, He says he's a going to have something in this house that will say a kind word for him."

How Much is Your Corn Worth?

If it matures you can get from 25% to 30% more feeding value by putting it in a silo where there is

No Waste

And if a frost gets it before it matures, a silo is the only place for it.

Why not see us about one now and get it up before it is too late?

We have them in stock

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.
Grand Rapids Rudolph Nekosia Milladore

ELECTRIC SALES CO.

Grand Avenue, Near Street Car Terminus

We are now fully settled in our new location and are in position to give the best of service.

General Electric Work
House Wiring and Appliances
Electrical Contracting
Automobile Work
Battery Replacements
Tire Valenzimizing
and Repairs

Anything in the Electrical Line is our Specialty. Try us

Pays for Itself in Better Crops

Even if you have only a small farm the New Idea Spreader will make you enough money to pay for itself and give you a profit besides.

Scientists and experiment stations have determined that the value of manure is from \$8 to \$10 per animal. Ordinarily half of this is lost through absorption in the barnyard and through improper spreading with a fork. Save this half by using a New Idea Spreader and you'll save \$300 to \$400 a year even on an 80 acre farm—more on a larger place.

That's why you should increase your profits by spreading with the

NEW IDEA

Registered U.S. Pat. Off.

Spreads 7 Feet—Across 3 Corn Rows

The wide spreading New Idea saves you half a mile of travel per acre. It spreads beyond the wagon tracks and you don't have to drive over the spread manure. It spreads uniformly and the spread can be varied 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 loads per acre merely by pushing a lever.

The double cylinders and distributor take two whacks at the manure. Every particle goes onto the ground—none left to freeze or rot. There is no danger of clogging so the New Idea can be loaded as high as the ordinary wagon box. Strong chain conveyor brings the manure unflinching to cylinders. Cannot slip from under load or stop. Power to conveyor and spreader mechanism is derived direct from rear axle—no side strain or lost power.

The New Idea is made by spreader specialists with more than 16 years experience, who have the confidence to back their machine with a 1 year guarantee on workmanship and material. We unhesitatingly recommend it.

See This Spreader

Let us show you how it works and you'll understand why we're so enthusiastic about the New Idea. It costs you nothing to investigate and you will not be urged to buy against your will.

Special Book FREE

When you come in be sure you ask for a free copy of "Helping Mother Nature"—the special book which has been prepared by the manufacturers. This is not a catalog, but a book of information on the proper way to spread manure to get the best results. This book is really worth money, but we'll give you a copy free if you'll call at the store.

For Sale By
PILTZ HARDWARE STORE
Rudolph, Wisconsin

AIDS CANADA IN FARM SURVEY

A representative of the United States Department of Agriculture recently returned from Canada where he assisted in outlining proposed farm survey work. The Ontario Agricultural College has had representatives in this country to study our methods of conducting farm surveys, and similar methods are to be used in Canada. A study of the costs in different types of farming is to be made, with a view of determining the best farm practice.

WANTED—To buy a second hand boat. Must be a bargain. A. E. Sutor.

DR. C. T. FOOTE
DENTIST
Office in MacKinnon Block at west end of bridge
Phone—
Office, 28. Residence, 45
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Dr. C. J. GEARY
DENTIST
Office in Citizens National Bank Building, West Side, Phone 1102. Open Evenings
Grand Rapids—Wisconsin
ANALGESIA

O. N. MORTENSEN, M. D.
Citizens Bank Building
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
Phone: 308. Res. 828
X-RAY

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Entrance west of Bank of Grand Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8

Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Telephone No. 104

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood House over postoffice
Telephone No. 91
Grand Rapids—Wisconsin

W. T. LYLE
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Store on West Side
Lady Attendant if Desired
Night phone 886; Day phone 836

O. R. MOORE
PHOTOGRAPHER
Over Gill's Paint Store
Twenty-six years behind the camera, but not a day behind the times.

HELEN M. GILKEY
TEACHER OF PIANO
Phone 99
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D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Law, Loan and Collection. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First Natl. Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY
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Loans and Collections, Commercial and Probate Law. Office across from Church's Drug Store

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Office in Daily Block, East Side
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W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
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Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and Eye Surgery. River View Hospital. Office in Wood County Bank Building. Phone No. 254

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PIANO TUNER
Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 233, or at the house, Kruger & Wheelan Flats, 1st Street north.

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SPAFFORD BUILDING
East Side
LICENSED EMBALMER
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Store 312

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GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND
LICENSED EMBALMERS
North Second Street East Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Business Phone 401
Night Call, 402
Personal Attention Given
All Work

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday August 29, 1918

Published by—
W. A. DRUM & B. SUTHER
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Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES
Resolutions, each75c
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Transit, 100 words per line10c
Obituary Poetry, per line5c
Paid Advertisements, per line3c
Display Ad Rates, per inch15c

This newspaper is a member of the Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association and pledges its uncompromising loyalty to our government in this war.

“Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country right or wrong.”—Stephen Decatur.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET
The following will be placed in nomination by the Democratic party at the primaries on September 3:
For Governor—H. A. Moehlman, of Clinton.
For Lieutenant Governor—John A. Hogan, of Cumberland.
For Secretary of State—O. F. Roessler, of Jefferson.
For State Treasurer—F. J. Egger, of Chicago.
For Attorney General—T. H. Ryan, of Appleton.

FOR THE DEMOCRATS
Milwaukee, Wis., August 27.—Joseph Martin, Green Bay, Democratic National Committee man for Wisconsin, has issued a call to Democrats of the state to rally to the support of Henry A. Moehlman, and other state ticket candidates on the party ticket. Mr. Martin urges Democrats to remain steadfast to the party of which President Wilson is a member. Mr. Martin's appeal is as follows:
“We Democrats can afford to cast a vote outside of his party in the primaries September 3. When we review the work of our peerless party leader, President Wilson, and the Democratic national administration, it should make us proud to have a chance to cast a vote as Democrats, and adjust every Democrat in Wisconsin to vote in the party primaries, and to give a rousing big vote for Henry A. Moehlman and the state ticket.”

“We have a wonderful candidate heading our party ticket, a man whose allegiance is to state, nation and party. A vote for the Democratic candidates is a vote for the party of President Wilson, an endorsement for President Wilson, his administration and his party.”
Otto La Budo, state chairman of the Democratic party, has sent out a letter to Democrats telling them to urge Democrats to remain within party ranks in the primaries. “While I have no opposition within my own party, I expect every Democrat to come out at the primaries and to cast a vote for the whole Democratic ticket,” declared Henry A. Moehlman, candidate for governor, before a meeting of Milwaukee Democrats with whom he was a guest, Monday evening, August 26th. He stood squarely in line with President Wilson's war policies, and in accord with his national administration as it effects farmer, worker and business man.”

WAY OF THE HOUSEKEEPER
One expression by Emperor William in conversation with Dr. Davis at the beginning of the war reveals the fundamental delusion as well as the basic immorality of the ruling Prussian mind. “This,” he said, “is America's great opportunity to dominate the western hemisphere, and your president must see his chance to take Canada and Mexico. Great Britain had entered the conflict, its army and navy were in action far away. Canada itself has sent thousands of its fighting men to the front. The long border between the United States and the dominion was wholly undefended. What a chance to loot half a continent! By the standards of right thinkers no less than predatory militarists, why should not the American people forcibly enter upon the property thus exposed and runack it at leisure? In this proposition we meet the Prussian point of view as clearly as that of any housekeeper, but what is even more instructive is that it furnishes evidence of the inability of that peculiar intellect to realize the point of view of honest men of honest nations. If any opportunity to destroy a neighbor presents itself, why bother about honor or law or treaties and besides, what an excellent joke it would be upon Great Britain and her allies to see their possessions when it was desperately engaged elsewhere? The Prussian's natural inclination to public wrong-doing thus self-confessed, corroborates much other evidence of the same kind. Shocking as it is, Americans will take offense chiefly at the low estimate thus placed upon their own conduct. In this vile habit of the Prussians of judging others by themselves may be found an explanation also of the blunders, political and diplomatic, which in the past have upon one another's heads, that they follow.—New York World.

TURN RABBIT PESTS TO PROFIT
Fully 200,000,000 wild rabbits are killed in the United States every year, according to estimates made by the Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of the more game rabbits, the majority of which have not been pastured, are being taken to the rabbits killed were consumed, they would represent between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of valuable food, and if proper measures were taken to insure the collection of skins, these alone would have a value of \$20,000,000. The Biological Survey has frequently been called upon to help western farmers in cooperation with the rabbit pest. In view of the probable economic value of rabbit meat and fur in the coming few years, the energies of the farmers and ranchmen will be directed to the conservation of this important resource. Already a number of esconing, and trapping rabbit meat are in operation in western centers. As in Australia the transition of the wild rabbit in this country from its status as a pest to source of profit is assured, it is believed.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE
About 20,000 board feet of dimension, ship lap and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Road Construction Co., office phone 813, if

ITS SERVICE THAT COUNTS

Last week the government gave the death blow to the volunteer system of recruiting for the army and navy. Having adopted the conscription method, the decision was not to be reversed. Conscription means more than military or naval enlistment. It means that the government has the right to place men wherever they may be of the greatest service to the country.

The need for mechanics and coal miners is becoming more pronounced from week to week. President Wilson has just issued a proclamation pointing out that the production of coal is quite as important as the manning of trenches.

Under the volunteer system a miner, if so disposed could throw away his tools and enlist in the army or navy. Under conscription the men at the head of affairs can keep him digging coal. If industry needs fuel to run the factories which supply the soldiers in the field with ammunition, it is essential to military success as the man in uniform, and the farmer who is kept at home to raise food for the men abroad is quite as indispensable as the man who mans a gun on board of a battleship.

Industry must be fostered with as much care as the war machine proper. Every soldier in the army and navy depends for subsistence, yes for existence, upon the men in the factories and shops and on the farms at home.

When the government abolished the volunteer system it took a step forward toward a quick victory, because now it is in a position to regulate production as efficiently as it heretofore has managed its purely military affairs.

We can't all win glory on the field of battle, but we can all do our share to help others win it. And, after all, doing one's duty for flag and country cheerfully and modestly is itself an honor which should satisfy any patriotic American, be his weapon a gun or a pick or a hoe.—From Manufacturers' News, Aug. 15.

RURAL LIFE TO DEVELOP BY FREEDOM FARM WOMEN

What the “always-tired” farm woman means to rural life, and what modern conveniences to lessen her labor would mean to her family and her neighborhood, and finally to the nation, has had sympathetic treatment in one of the chapters of C. J. Galpin's recent book, Rural Life, a series of studies of rural life, principally in Wisconsin. Mr. Galpin is in charge of rural life work in the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

“Wherever we find a farm woman who has relief from drudgery and fatigue,” writes Mr. Galpin, “we observe the woman as leader in rural social enterprises. . . . The long day on the farm, the heavy lifting and carrying, the unremitting exacting nature of cleaning, whether of house utensils, clothes, bodies, as a fundamental requirement in house-keeping—tax feminine muscular strength to the limit. . . . Under the strain of constantly recurring emergencies of farmstead life, the woman's accumulated fatigue weakens the very capacities and energies for which woman is most noted and most needed in the home.”

“The muscular system of the farm woman is not her greatest asset,” he writes, “her strength, though valuable, the contribution of woman to the household is not in her muscles, but in her mind. If the household is ruled by the principle of economy, whereby each takes the part for which he is best suited, all the girls in with tasks which seem necessary, the farm woman will be as signed first of all to the realm of the spirit which, from time out of mind, has been considered woman's sphere.”

Going beyond mere theory, the author describes the remodeling of a farmhouse to meet the needs of the housekeeper, just as the farm has been rearranged for a pure bred dairy herd. The entire cost of a satisfactory kitchen, bathroom, water system, lighting system, furnace and bath, was \$725. The advantages of such labor-saving devices as power-washer, the cement laundry, and the cooperative laundry fed practical treatment in the chapter.

“The future of better rural life depends on freeing the farm woman from the heavy drudgery which keeps her from doing her best for her family and the community is a conclusion that cannot be escaped by the reader of this series of studies of farm life.”

BUSINESS MEN AS FARMERS

The constant drafting of young men into the army has already created and will create a still greater shortage of labor in the country. To offset this shortage and keep up the nation's supply of food it has been suggested that the business men of each community donate some of their services as farmers.

The following is a tentative plan:
1. Each business man is to donate ten different afternoons for farm labor during the summer months.
2. A list of these men is to be filed with the secretary of the Board of Agriculture, with some banker or newspaper man in that particular town.
3. A copy of this list is also to be left with the county agent.
4. Notices are to be placed in the papers that farmers can secure help by notifying the party in charge in each respective community.

The plan was made by the farmer for this labor, but the farmer is to donate what this labor is worth to the local chapter of the Red Cross.

POTATO DIGGERS FROM TOWNS

About 1,800 helpers will be needed to assist potato growers in the Hightstown, N. J., district to harvest the 18,000 acres of potatoes that are ready to be dug. This was determined at a conference held recently at Hightstown at which Dr. E. V. Wilcox of the United States Department of Agriculture presented the urgent need of residents of towns and cities to help potato growers. As a result of the meeting of the meeting, volunteer organizations have been organized to assist in the harvesting of potatoes from factories, offices, and stores to spend a day or the hours after their regular work in the potato fields. The volunteers are to be after they have been dug by machine and packing them in barrels. The same organization used to secure this labor will be employed later to secure labor for harvesting corn and doing other emergency farm work.

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Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

BIRON
Percy Kemper, Joe Tobart, Steve Prusynski and Mr. Shumacher attended the fair at Stevens Point Friday.

Geo. Fisher and wife took in the fair at Stevens Point Friday.

Misses Lois Akey and Pearl Akey were at Shawano the past week visiting with friends and relatives.

Miss Jean Whitney accompanied the Gates family to Schofield on Saturday. The trip was made by automobile.

Mrs. Geo. Weatherly leaves for Waupun on Tuesday where she will spend the winter at the Soldiers' Home.

Rev. Wm. Caldwell has a friend from Chicago spending a couple of weeks with him at the F. M. Parks home and is helping on the farm to forward the cause of patriotism.

Mrs. George Powell and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ethel Spice, visited at the Gilbertson home on Monday.

Guy Cutler and family are visiting in the vicinity of Bethel. Mr. Cutler returned last week from Kansas and Oklahoma where he spent some time ago to look over the west.

The passing away of Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Griffith Jantz, wife of Herman Jantz at the hospital at Grand Rapids at 5 A. M. on Tuesday morning has saddened the whole community. Mrs. Jantz has been in poor health for the past four years.

Howard Akey and wife, Pearl and Earl Akey spent Sunday at Rudolph with friends and relatives.

On account of Labor day and the primary election which occur on Sept. 2nd and 3rd, the Jackson school will until Sept. 3rd.

Mrs. Lena Franson spent several days last week at her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sprotka.

Will Teske left last Monday for a training camp in Ohio.

The farmers in this vicinity have about finished their haying and are now ready for threshing. All crops are very promising and if we are favored with a late frost there will be an abundance of good corn.

ALTDORF

Miss Mary Carroll gave a canning demonstration at the home of Mrs. O. J. Lea last Thursday. There were about 20 persons present from here and Grand Rapids.

Josephine Denis of Wausau who has been visiting her friend, Josephine Seely for a week, left for her home Sunday.

Sophie Schiller came home last Friday for an extended vacation.

Casper and Earl Huse and Jost Schiller, who have been in Chicago with the army spent a couple of days at home.

J. P. Wirtz had a break down last week with his tractor which delayed him about a week.

Anton Walker and niece, Marie Baumann, of Sheboygan, have been visiting at the Huser brothers' home.

Ruth and Edna Dawes visited at the Robert and O. J. Lea home for a few days last week.

Dr. L. A. Leis and wife of Milwaukee and Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Ridgman of Grand Rapids visited at the O. J. Lea home on Sunday.

Shorty Kling and his wife are here as some of the early corn is denting already.

Congressman E. E. Browne was a visitor here Tuesday in the interest of his re-election.

RUDOLPH

Miss Pearl Akey and wife, last Wednesday in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Eniel Hahnmschid has returned from a two weeks visit in Milwaukee.

A number from here went to Grand Rapids Tuesday evening to see Frank Van Sever who is visiting at the Wm. Slattery home.

The boosters of the Marshfield fair left last Tuesday.

Messias Ed and Chas. Fox left Tuesday night for Wausau to visit at the Isadore Livershans home and also take in the fair.

R. B. Ogilvie returned Monday from a business trip to Madison.

Dick Keyzer was a Chicago caller this week.

Mrs. Oliver Akey spent a few days in Junction City with her sister, Mrs. H. Grashorn.

Mary Jackson, of Mosinee spent Saturday and Sunday here with friends.

Bernice Ratelie is spending a couple of days with her sister, Mrs. Len Schaefer.

Arthur Clark and family, Misses Lois Akey of Merrill, and Pearl Akey of Biron, autoed to Shawano and visited Friday and Saturday with relatives.

The Red Cross rooms will be closed for two weeks to give the ladies a chance to get their children started in the school.

Mrs. Wm. Caldwell has a friend from Chicago spending a couple of weeks with him at the F. M. Parks home and is helping on the farm to forward the cause of patriotism.

Mrs. George Powell and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ethel Spice, visited at the Gilbertson home on Monday.

Guy Cutler and family are visiting in the vicinity of Bethel. Mr. Cutler returned last week from Kansas and Oklahoma where he spent some time ago to look over the west.

The passing away of Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Griffith Jantz, wife of Herman Jantz at the hospital at Grand Rapids at 5 A. M. on Tuesday morning has saddened the whole community.

Howard Akey and wife, Pearl and Earl Akey spent Sunday at Rudolph with friends and relatives.

On account of Labor day and the primary election which occur on Sept. 2nd and 3rd, the Jackson school will until Sept. 3rd.

Mrs. Lena Franson spent several days last week at her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sprotka.

Will Teske left last Monday for a training camp in Ohio.

The farmers in this vicinity have about finished their haying and are now ready for threshing. All crops are very promising and if we are favored with a late frost there will be an abundance of good corn.

PLOVER ROAD

Mr. and Matt Skalski and children and two of the former's sisters, all of Madison, were callers at the John Walters home Monday afternoon.

Lumber from here attended the county fair at Stevens Point last week.

The Thiele family are entertaining relatives from Milwaukee this week.

Earl Young is spending the week with his uncle at Monday.

Mrs. J. Lutz and three sons, Lloyd, Leroy and Anester of Grand Rapids were callers at the Peter Ferge home Sunday.

VANDRIESEN

A large crowd attended the farewell party at Richard Carlson's home on Thursday evening in honor of Carl Vandriessen who left Saturday to join the colors. All seemed to have an enjoyable time altho we all felt sorry to see him leave but wished him good luck and a safe return.

Dorothy Carlson is numbered with the sick this week.

Quite a few from this week attended the dance at the New York Saturday night and all report a good time.

Joe Bauer who has been working for Mr. J. Lutz and three sons, Lloyd, Leroy and Anester of Grand Rapids were callers at the Peter Ferge home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lyness and daughter, Gladys, enjoyed a car ride Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Carlson and children visited Sunday at A. Carlson's.

Mrs. Ethel Miller had bad luck to step on a nail last Thursday which made her a very painful sore foot for a few days.

William Beath and Roy Carlson took supper at Israel Jero's Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Winegarden spent Saturday and Sunday at Grand Rapids.

Malcolm Bates who has been here the past three weeks visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Winegarden returned to his home in Grand Rapids Saturday.

MOCCASIN CREEK

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Platter on 20th Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gettinsinger of Cranmoor visited Sundays at the C. Dathke home.

Alvin Kissinger was quite badly hurt in a runaway Saturday.

Walter Beck has returned from Jamestown, N. D., where he was employed the past summer. He expects to be called in the army soon.

Mrs. E. Beck and Mrs. J. Schuetz called on Mrs. Harvey Plackum Sunday.

May Wacholtz spent Sunday with her father, Theo. Wacholtz.

Frank Haferman visited Sunday afternoon at the F. Haferman home.

SIGEL

On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 17th Sophia Lindstrom gave a kitchen shower at her home in honor of Miss Agda Lindstrom. The afternoon was devoted to a program and social converse. Miss Lindstrom was the recipient of many useful and beautiful gifts.

A delicious luncheon was served after which the guests departed for their various homes.

The Red Cross of school district No. 5 will meet at the school house on Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

There will be a program and debate and a good time for all. All are invited to turn out and make the meeting a big success.

Fred Broeze wife and daughter, Viola, of Lena, Ill., visited the past ten days at the home of his brother-in-law, L. H. Cullen.

Miss Jennie Lundberg left on Tuesday for Chicago after a three weeks visit at the home of her parents here.

Miss Gusta Youngblood left on Monday for Chicago after spending six weeks at the Herman Lundberg home.

Willard Grossman of Dale spent Monday with friends here.

Mrs. M. Berg and son of Chicago are visiting at the John Olson home.

Miss Agda Lindstrom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lindstrom, of this place, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry Garretts of Vedum on Saturday afternoon. They were attended by Miss Sophia Lindstrom, sister of the bride, and Ernest Garretts, a brother of the groom. A wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents, after which the young couple departed for Stevens Point to their new home. They will make their home on Mr. Garretts' farm in Vedum.

Mrs. Eric Grondsen of Ashland, is visiting at the home of her brother, Peter Olson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Larsen and baby of Sheridan spent Sunday with friends here.

SARATOG

Mr. and Mrs. John Hamner and Mrs. E. Kampe of Grand Rapids attended the Memorial service in the Union church Monday evening.

The Lipsitz family received a telegram from Washington stating that their son, and brother, Henry, had died from wounds received in action in France.

Levi Townsend passed away Tuesday of last week after a short illness and leaves a wife and three small children.

The young people of the Christian Endeavor were entertained at the C. W. Lundberg home last Friday and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Mrs. Thos. Robinson and two children of Chicago arrived here Friday to visit at the Chas. Dietrich home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burnmeister visited with relatives in Grand Rapids on Sunday.

Little Donald Tesser of Nekeosa is visiting with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Johnson.

FARMERS RAISE FOOD SUPPLY

Farmers are becoming more independent in regard to food supply than they have ever been since before the Civil War, in the opinion of a field man of the United States Department of Agriculture, who recently returned from an inspection trip in New York and the New England states. Farmers in that territory who have never before raised wheat, barley and buckwheat are growing small patches of such crops for their own use.

FOR SALE—My residence property Mrs. E. C. Smith, 900, Wiley St.

FOR SALE—Good, well bred driving mare, also fine year old very trainable. Graham & Oster, meyer, box 23, R. D. 5.

FOR SALE—My 7 passenger Buick car in line condition. Call 338 or 214, D. D. Conway.

FLATTERY
“That photograph flatters your husband.”
“Yes. He says he's a going to have something in this house that will say a kind word for him.”

How Much is Your Corn Worth?

If it matures you can get from 25¢ to 30% more feeding value by putting it in a silo where there is

No Waste

And if a frost gets it before it matures, a silo is the only place for it.

Why not see us about one now and get it up before it is too late?

We have them in stock

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

Grand Rapids Rudolph Nekeosa Milladore

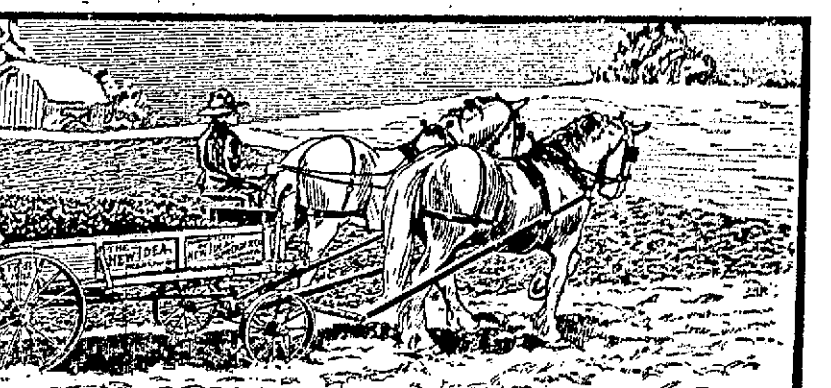
ELECTRIC SALES CO.

Grand Avenue, Near Street Car Terminus

We are now fully settled in our new location and are in position to give the best of service.

General Electric Work
House Wiring and Appliances
Electrical Contracting
Automobile Work
Battery Replacements
Tire Vulcanizing
and Repairs

Anything in the Electrical Line is our Specialty. Try us



America's Achievement Behind the Lines

Greatest Scheme of Communications Ever Used in Warfare Is Rapidly Near Completion

The London Times has published two articles describing as "the first achievement of the war" the American forces have accomplished in France during their first eleven months' participation in the war. The following are extracts from these articles:

THE Americans in France are rapidly pushing to completion the longest and in many respects the greatest scheme of communications ever used in warfare. A trip over these lines today is a deeply impressive experience. Since Mr. Newton D. Baker, the United States secretary of war, inspected them less than three months ago, the work is fairly leaping forward; the very landscape changes overnight.

After two solid weeks of travel, inspecting every main phase and much of the detail of this vast project, I return convinced that what the Americans have accomplished since their first detachment of troops landed in France 11 months ago will stand out in history as one of the greatest achievements of the war. The bearing of this vast work upon the whole war program is supremely important. There is no doubt in my mind that the extent of it, the meaning of it and the future possibilities of it should be made clear to the public, both here and in the United States. It is well at the outset to state some basic facts. The French had all their sources of supply about at hand, and the establishment of their lines of communication was a comparatively simple affair. The British, with all their sources much further away from the fighting areas and with water transport entering as an important factor into their scheme, had a much more difficult task in planning and perfecting their supply service.

But great as was the British problem, that which confronted the Americans when they entered the war was immeasurably greater. Their armies and all their war materials had to be brought thousands of miles from their sources of supply; the submarine campaign was at its highest point of efficiency; the adoption of the convoy system considerably reduced the capacity of shipping facilities, which, even in the most favorable circumstances, would have been totally inadequate to the demands made upon them; there were no large modern ports on the coast of France; nor was there anything like sufficient railway facilities to accommodate the vast stream of men and materials which must flow steadily in, with constantly increasing volume, from the date when the first detachment of United States soldiers landed on French soil.

At the same time one must realize that, from the moment war was declared, America itself was rapidly resolving into a huge engine of war. With raw materials, industries, food and railways, all put quickly under government control and each day becoming more centralized for the sole purpose of multiplying the output of war requirements, the pressure toward France increased with startling rapidity; indeed, it was measured only by the utmost limit of available shipping space. That situation has continued right up to the present, and will continue, no matter how great the output of new ships may be, for a considerable time to come.

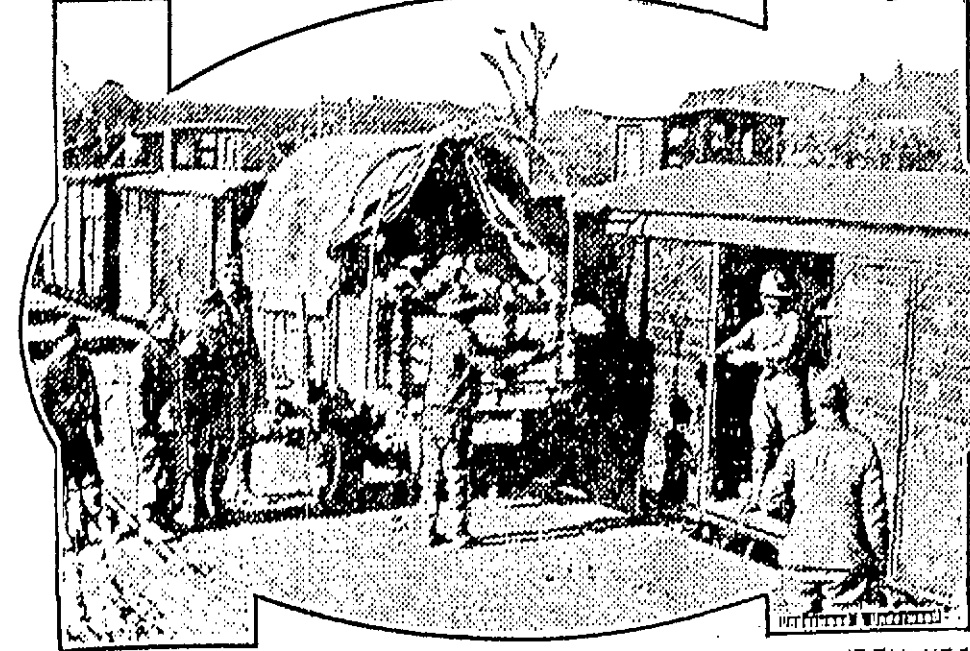
To take care of this steadily growing volume of men, horses, guns, foods and supplies, to resolve the modest existing facilities into a permanent line of communications hundreds of miles in length, adequate to carry at the same time millions of the transport requirements of the entire population scattered over the great stretch of France through which these lines extended—that was the task which confronted the first detachment of American engineers who landed here 11 months ago.

But with all their difficulties the Americans had one substantial advantage over the British, and even the French. They were able to take the three years' war experience of these two nations and shape the details of their own program in the light of the experience of the other two. The British and French war development of the line of communication was slow and piecemeal, and the marvelous progress of this achievement is due in no small measure to the quickness with which they adapted and incorporated into their own scheme certain features of organization which the British and French had evolved through a long period of actual warfare. The cordial way in which the British and French engineers and other officials received the American engineers and gave them every possible aid and advice is one of the many bright chapters in this story of achievement.

This was the only substantial advantage the Americans had. Their handicaps were multifold, their task colossal. How splendidly they attacked their problems and conquered one after another the obstacles which confronted them stands out in clear perspective as one passes along their great lines of communication today. Sixty days will see the greater part of the whole vast scheme in full operation. Even now the completed part of the system is equal to all demands made upon it, and with labor and materials available in fairly equal proportions, as they are now, the actual construction work is going ahead more rapidly than ever.

What the American forces in France have accomplished thus far is almost incredible. For instance, out of the waste lands adjacent to an old French port they have constructed a splendid line

AMERICAN RAILROAD YARD "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"



TRAINLOAD OF BREAD FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES

of modern docks, where every day now ships are pouring forth their cargoes of men and war materials, guns and machinery. This dock system is finished. It supplements the old French dock system in the town, where still more ships are constantly discharging American cargoes. A huge new warehouse system at this point is also nearing completion; even now it is able to take care of the great flood of supplies which is constantly pouring in.

In the old part of this same coast town the Americans have installed motor operation and cold storage plants, a motor reception park, and quarters for storing supplies for ordnance and aviation forces. These are more or less temporary quarters, and will be merged in the near future in the general scheme which is now being completed in the outskirts of the town.

In addition to the new docks, warehouses and extensive railway yards (these latter have a truckage of nearly 200 miles), work is well advanced on the new car assembly shop, where already, when I saw it in its incomplete state, 20 old freight cars a day, of three different designs, were being turned out and put into immediate service. Another assembly plant has been constructed—at a different point—to handle all steel cars, which are transported here from America "knocked-down"—that is, in sections. At this plant order to economize shipping space. At these steel cars are now being assembled at the rate of a complete train a day, and plans are rapidly maturing for a large extension of the work. Here, too, a huge camp has been built for the motor stokers, also a remount camp and two big rest camps, each providing for many thousands of American soldiers, who march thence from the boats to be sifted and rearranged for dispatch to the various training camps further inland. Not far from here work on a new 20,000-bed hospital is forging ahead, and 50 days from now it will be virtually completed. This is the largest hospital center yet constructed. It is composed entirely of small, one-story, light, airy and well-ventilated buildings, divided into small squares, laid out on a great, open stretch of sand, surrounded by pine trees, and altogether promises to be an ideal institution of its kind.

In this same section is an immense new military camp all ready for the several brigades of artillery which were expected when I was there, and, like the hospital enterprise, it is in strong hands and promises well. It includes a large remount camp, in which were several thousand horses at the time of my visit. The work in this section, which is typical of that at all the other base ports I visited, is being vigorously and intelligently directed. Strong executives are in charge, and the spirit of the workers is excellent throughout. Everywhere the Americans are rearing their heads, but they have "caught up" with themselves, and now that they can visualize the completion of what a few months ago looked so much like an impossible undertaking they are buoyed up, happy and inspired by their success; they have conquered obstacles and overcome conditions which only great ability and indomitable spirit could possibly surmount.

One realizes, after inspecting the character and extent of the work at the several base ports which the Americans have taken over, that here lies the strength of their future scheme of operations. These port schemes are not as to be taken today; but they are so worked out as to be capable of almost unlimited expansion. This is highly important, for the war developments of the past two months have clearly pointed the way toward greater unity of effort by the allies and greater mobility of action by the French, British and American fighting forces. The tendency is toward a pooling both of effort and supplies, the natural outcome of centralization under a single command. This may easily resolve the American base ports in France into main reserve centers, from which their channels of distribution will radiate directly to railroads on all parts of the front, instead of the haphazard system of the past, in which the advance area centers, which are now being constructed. These latter, in that event, would be utilized in connection with the great and ever-growing training centers through which, for a long time to come, the American army of 2,000,000 or more, in the making, must pass.

As at the base ports, so I found conditions all along the hundreds of miles of the American

lines of communication; everywhere the same kind of capable men in command, the same splendid spirit and energy, the same steady progress toward the same optimum, the same quick and successful working out of the plan as a whole.

At present the immense "intermediate section" looms large in the general American plan. It may or may not grow in importance as the war goes on, for, as I have already indicated, the further development of the great base ports may yet rob it of some of its originally contemplated functions; of some of its originally contemplated functions; but, however that may be, it is now one of the main pillars of the structure. It comprises a wide variety of enterprises, all on a huge scale, scattered at various points over a large section of the country, but skillfully linked up by rail, one branch dovetailed into another, and all combining for the quick handling of stores for an army of millions.

An "organization chart," showing the activities centered under the commanding general of this great intermediate section, though not quite so formidable, perhaps, reminds one of a chart of the Whitehall district of London. This commanding officer is responsible primarily for the maintenance of the American expeditionary reserve stores, and the constant sending forward of their forces and the constant sending forward of their forces and the constant sending forward of their forces.

A round of this huge field of operations is both instructive and inspiring. At one point I went through an enormous locomotive assembling and repair works (housed in a great modern factory building, now nearing completion), built for the Americans, under French supervision, by a Spanish firm; a huge oil and petrol supply station, a 10,000-bed hospital and a number of other highly important branches of a central organization which constitutes one of the real backbone sections of the service of supply. At another point I went over great railway yards to see the rows upon rows of steel structure warehouses which are being built to hold supplies for an army of a million men for 30 days; an immense refrigerating plant and countless other features, all on the same prodigious scale.

Calm, quiet men are supervising it all, watching it grow before their eyes. When the telephone jingle and they are never long in response there is no shouting, no excitement; just quiet, firm replies to the questions put. There is everywhere an air of suppressed energy rather than exuberance or "bustle." It is orderly progress, firmly guided by strong minds, by capable men. America has put her best executives into this work and they are rapidly "making good," as events of the very near future are certain to prove.

Farther along the line I saw much the same evidence of orderliness combined with strength in the army bakeries, in the big central camouflage plant, at the various advanced centers from which the army supplies are rearranged for shifting to various railroads and thence to the soldiers at the front.

If, as many believe, it is going to be necessary for the Americans to put an army of 3,000,000 into the field to enable the allies to achieve a definite and conclusive military victory, then the quick development of the full American program is a matter of the highest importance to the whole allied cause. From every point of view the results of the first year's work may be set down as a glorious achievement, of which Americans have every right to be proud; the year's record is a monument to their zeal and their wonderful ability. It is a record which promises still greater things for the near future. It spells the beginning of the end, and points clearly to an overwhelming victory for the allies.

It seems to me that the more the people of France and England and the United States know about this American work in France the better. If the enemy, falling in his effort to deliver a knockout blow by flinging against the allied lines the full force of his eastern armies, released by the collapse of Russia, next turns his efforts to a concentrated peace offensive, as doubtless he will, then surely a clear knowledge of the nature and extent of the American achievement to date, of the American plans, and most of all an understanding of the underlying determination to go the whole distance and not stop till the right kind of peace has been secured, will steel the hearts of the war-weary men and silence the traitors and pacifists among us for good and all.

Burial in Old English Churches. The places of burial beneath many of the old churches in England are arranged in different ways. In many cases the burial is made in a grave dug in the soil, as is done in an open graveyard. In some cases there is a crypt beneath the main floor, the crypt being practically one large vault, and here the coffins are deposited on shelves of stone. Sometimes the crypt is divided into separate vaults which are really small rooms enclosed on all sides by stone walls.

Catching Turtle. A curious mode of catching turtle is practiced in the West Indies. It consists in attaching a ring and a line to the tail of a species of snail known as the ramora. The live fish is then thrown overboard, and immediately makes for the first turtle it can spy, to which it attaches itself very firmly by means of a sucking apparatus arranged on the top of the head. Once attached to the turtle, so firm is its grip that the fishermen on dragging the line brings home both turtle and the sucker.

Combs. Combs have been used in the toilet since very ancient times. The Greeks, the Egyptians and the Roman ladies used them to arrange and hold up their hair; even ladies among the Swiss lake dwellers seem to have been familiar with them. Some of these were made of ivory, some of bone, of horn or of wood. Spectacles have often been found in recent years.

Optimistic Thought. Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of skeptics.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
ACCOUNTS FOR THE FARM HOME.

Household Expenditures									
Year	Month	Item	Value	Amount	Grand Total	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
1918	Jan.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	Feb.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	Mar.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	Apr.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	May	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	Jun.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	Jul.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	Aug.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	Sep.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	Oct.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	Nov.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100
1918	Dec.	Meat and Poultry	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100	100	100

Records May Be Classified When Made or at the End of Each Month.

FARM HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS URGED

Two Simple Methods of Making and Classifying Records of Expenditures.

USE ORDINARY BLANK BOOK

Details Encourage Economy and Show Relation of Home Expenses to Farm Business—Ten Divisions Satisfactory.

The modern farmer's wife is no longer satisfied with the old accepted idea that "the farm gives us a living," but she gets out her pencil and paper and asks "How much of a living does it give us?"

Generations ago neither the farmer nor the farm household had any but minor dealings with the outside world. Under such conditions the need for accounts was slight. But those conditions no longer exist. The farm household, though still in many cases receiving its major supply in farm products consumed at home, purchases far more extensively than ever before from outside sources. Farm household accounts have become essential to economy.

Household expenses on the farm are very intimately associated with the business of the farm itself. The farm normally supplies the material for household expenses. The household, in turn, very often furnishes labor for the farm, which would otherwise be a farm expense. Merely from the standpoint of keeping track of household expenses as related to the farm business, household accounts are desirable and should serve to supplement and round out farm accounts.

Ways of Keeping Records. There are two methods of keeping a record of household expenditures. One is to record the purchases or money paid out without classifying the expenditures. The other is to classify them when the record is made.

The first method is very simple, requires no special form, and gives all necessary information regarding expenditures. At the end of the month expenditures readily may be determined. In order, however, to know the totals for each kind or class it will be necessary to make up a monthly summary, in which the items will be distributed in different columns, by kind of expenditure. This extra work at the end of each month (or at the end of the year) may cause discouragement and neglect of classification, with the result that the greatest good that could be derived from the records is not realized.

Under the second method, in addition to being entered all together in one column, the items are classified in separate columns. This method has the same advantages as the first method, and the additional advantage of allowing for the distribution of the items of expenditure to the proper classes without the inconvenience of turning to some other page. The distribution may be left to moments of leisure if the farmer is busy at the time the entry is made. When the page is filled the next page is begun, the top line next to the heading being reserved for the total carried forward from the preceding page. The items may be totaled at the end of the month and these totals carried to the summary page at the end of the book.

Book Not Important. The kind of book to use is not important. An ordinary blank day-book or ledger book with a stiff cover may

be bought at a reasonable price. If the vertical rulings in the book do not serve the purpose others may be inserted with a pen or pencil. Accounts are sometimes kept in a book having small pages. A small page, however, is soon filled, is often crowded, and the information is scattered over too many pages for convenience in recording and studying the expenditures.

In order to simplify accounts it is well to group expenditures. If all individual items were listed in separate columns, it would require a great amount of detail work. The distribution of the different household expenditures into groups is largely a matter of individual viewpoints. The following ten divisions should be satisfactory for the average farm family: Animal food, fruits and vegetables, cereal products, other groceries, clothing, household furnishings, running expenses, advancement, incidentals and savings.

BE THRIFTY

Accounts will show you how. Know where every dollar comes from and where it goes. Study your record book and plan ahead. Buy carefully today and give to Uncle Sam tomorrow. Save food, fuel and clothing.

Peppers and Celery in Brine. Green peppers and celery can be preserved for future use by brining. If properly done peppers so prepared can be used as substitute for fresh peppers in pickles or salads, or after stuffing with pepper. Properly prepared they can hardly be told from fresh peppers. The method of brining is as follows:

Remove the stems and seed and pack some down into a water-tight, non-metallic receptacle, such as a keg, barrel, crock or glass fruit jar. Cover with a brine made by adding two pounds of salt to each gallon of water. If a keg, barrel or crock is used, suspend a wooden cover in the brine so that it will keep the peppers well below the surface. If the cover is placed on the peppers and weighted without suspension, it will crush the peppers and make them lose their shape. Add more salt to the cover until no more will dissolve. If put in fruit jars or other containers that can be sealed, no more salt need be added. In this case, allow to stand for three or four days to allow gas to escape, then fill perfectly full with brine and seal tight. Kegs or barrels that have a good head can be filled full with peppers and brine, headed up. Fresh peppers can be added from time to time as they mature. Before use, freshen in water to remove salt and then use like fresh peppers.

Celery can be preserved in the same manner, and after freshening is excellent for soups, creamed celery and for flavoring purposes.

Save Sugar. Use "one teaspoon to the cupful." Serve more fruits for dessert. Make fruit juices and syrups. Use syrups in general cooking. Can without sugar. Dry your fruits and vegetables. Have less cake and frosting. Eat less candy.

Increase in Corn Flour. It is estimated that during the last 18 months the output of corn flour has increased 500 per cent. There is now enough cornmeal being turned out to care for all demands in the United States. The remarkable increase in output, which is certain to become greater each succeeding month, is due in considerable part to the conversion of much wheat-milling machinery into corn-milling machinery.

If cake sticks to the pan let stand on a wet cloth.

In mixing flour for gravy use a silver fork and the gravy will never be lumpy.

Keep your spices in glass jars and a glance will tell you the contents even if not labeled.

Black and white cotton goods should be soaked in a solution of salt water to prevent the black from running.

Potatoes have a much better flavor, if cooked in an iron pot.

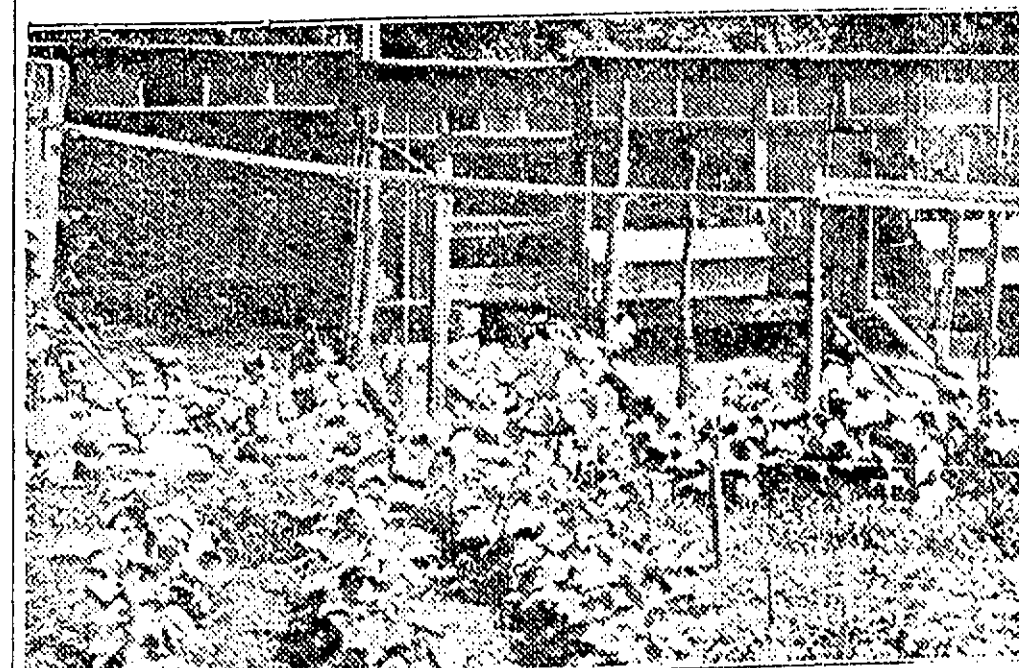
Uneaten cereals can be used to thicken soups, stews or gravies.

Irish moss or the sea moss found on the New England coast and sold in the stores as sea moss, is one patriotic dessert.

Fish will be crisp and brown if it is thoroughly dried on both sides, then dropped in fine cornmeal and plunged into boiling fat.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
ARE CHICKENS TRESPASSERS?



Hens and a Garden in the Same Back Yard.

INJURY DONE BY FORAGING FOWLS

Local Laws Determine Question of Fencing Garden or Confining Chickens

SHOULD GO HAND-IN-HAND

Agricultural Department Urges the Practice of the Principle of Co-operation and the Theory of Live-and-Let-Live.

The redress of the home gardener against the inroads of the neighbor's chickens will depend on the laws of the state or ordinances of the town or city in which the gardener lives. In some states owners are liable for damage done by stock running at large; in other states the person who wishes to grow a crop must fence it against depredation. In most of the Eastern states owners of stock are required to keep it under fence.

Response to Queries. These facts are set forth by the United States department of agriculture in response to queries by gardeners who have neighbors raising chickens that harvest the products of their gardens before such products are mature. The department is not prepared to say which type of food-raising is the more profitable and praiseworthy, but says that both can go hand-in-hand if there are proper fences. Whether the poultryman or the gardener must provide the fence depends upon local statutes, or ordinances, and the rights of the case would be determined under general principles of law.

It is related that a Liberty gardener and a Victory poultryman lived side by side. One morning the poultryman saw the gardener industriously digging.

"What are you doing?" asked Liberty. "Replanting some early peas," replied Victory. "But that looks like my brown long-horn lying beside that hole."

"It is," said the gardener; "my first planting of early peas is inside of her."

Not Humorous Subject. The legal authorities of the department say that the chicken-and-garden question, far from being a subject of humor, is undoubtedly a serious one, and has probably led to as much trouble, dispute and ill-feeling between neighbors as any other single cause.

The department believes, however, that in war time there will be more of a principle of co-operation, and a theory of live-and-let-live. With every one interested in a maximum wartime food production some way can usually be found out of the difficulties that may arise through the proximity of chickens and gardens.

Overcoming Objections.

Objection is frequently raised to the keeping of poultry in towns and cities because of the odor which may result and also because of the noise which is made by roosters crowing, particularly in the early morning. There is no necessity for the poultry flock to become a nuisance to neighbors.

If the droppings from the chickens are cleaned daily and the houses and yards are kept in a reasonably clean condition there will be no annoying odors. The soil in the yard should be stirred or spaded up frequently if not in sod in order to keep it in the best condition. This will not only tend to keep down any odors which might arise, but also allow the droppings to be absorbed into the soil more readily and therefore keep the yard in better condition for the hens.

The male bird need not be a nuisance. Unless it is intended to hatch chickens from the flock it is unnecessary to keep a male bird. The fact that there is no male in the flock will have absolutely no effect on the number of eggs laid by the hens. The male bird should be sold or eaten just as soon as the hatching season is over.

Fifty hens in a space better adapted to 25 will be no economy.

The day of the rooster is done as soon as enough eggs have been obtained for hatching.

Remember that eggs produced by the back-yard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials.

For the farmer who does not keep geese, ducks and turkeys, the chicken hen is a source of profit in the way of egg production and the sale of market fowls.

Shade has a big influence on the color and quality of feathers of the chicks.

Clean up often, fight lice and mites. Disinfect the brooder or coops every few days.

The hen has never asked for any square deal in life to make good her keeper.

The more careful a fellow is with his fowls and chicks the more successful will be his results.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

St. Paul railway terminals will be enlarged at a cost of \$1,000,000. The output of coal in the British Isles for 1913-14 amounted to 281,135,000 tons; that for 1914-15, 250,365,000 tons, and that for 1915-16, 254,748,000 tons.

Safety is a leading feature of a new motor omnibus which cannot be started while the entrance door is open, while the door cannot be opened while the vehicle is in motion.

Peat bricks are being retailed in Dublin at a penny each, instead of three for a penny, the price before the war.

Natives of the Pribilof Islands, off the coast of Alaska, where steamers call only a few times each year, have arranged with the government to supply them with motion picture machines and films.

That his mother, Mrs. Lennox, living in Bridgeport, Conn., at the age of one hundred and six, was what William Lennox, age seventy, told Deputy Probate Judge J. T. D. Bold, at New Philadelphia, O., when he applied for a license to wed.

The lung motor is an air pump which is used to start the breathing process in newly born babies.

Five Jewish women of New York City all of them of foreign birth, joined in making a large flag to express the patriotic enthusiasm they feel for America's cause.

Horses fed partly on an "all-meat ration" ration in France thrived, gained in weight and the lymphatics from which they suffered at the beginning of the experiment disappeared.

Charles Travitz, thirteen days old, was operated on recently at the Harrisburg hospital in Harrisburg, Pa., for appendicitis. The operation was successful. The child is the youngest patient to go on the operating table at that institution.

Capt. J. L. Perkins of the marine corps, has the distinction of advancing two steps in two days. After his graduation from Annapolis last year, Captain Perkins was commissioned a second lieutenant of marines June 28. He was made first lieutenant June 30 and captain July 1. He is twenty-four years old.

Burial in Old English Churches.

The places of burial beneath many of the old churches in England are arranged in different ways. In many cases the burial is made in a grave dug in the soil, as is done in an open graveyard. In some cases there is a crypt beneath the main floor, the crypt being practically one large vault, and here the coffins are deposited on shelves of stone. Sometimes the crypt is divided into separate vaults which are really small rooms enclosed on all sides by stone walls.

Catching Turtle.

A curious mode of catching turtle is practiced in the West Indies. It consists in attaching a ring and a line to the tail of a species of snail known as the ramora. The live fish is then thrown overboard, and immediately makes for the first turtle it can spy, to which it attaches itself very firmly by means of a sucking apparatus arranged on the top of the head. Once attached to the turtle, so firm is its grip that the fishermen on dragging the line brings home both turtle and the sucker.

Combs.

Combs have been used in the toilet since very ancient times. The Greeks, the Egyptians and the Roman ladies used them to arrange and hold up their hair; even ladies among the Swiss lake dwellers seem to have been familiar with them. Some of these were made of ivory, some of bone, of horn or of wood. Spectacles have often been found in recent years.

Optimistic Thought. Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of skeptics.

Of Interest to the Housewife

In cutting fresh bread heat the knife to prevent the bread from crumbling.

To prevent the juice of berry pie from boiling out grease the edge of the pie with oleomargarine.

Old pillow tops of crash can be made into knitting bags.

Stale bread can be used as a basis for many meat dishes.

Thin, brown, toasted bread, with stewed tomatoes, and sprinkled with grated cheese, then browned in the oven, is a savory dish.

Cornmeal may be used with wheat flour about one-quarter of the first and three-quarters of the second, in making white bread.

Notice of Primary Election

Office of County Clerk,
August 22, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Primary Election is to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election precincts, in the county of Wood on the 3rd day of September, 1918, at which the officers named below are to be nominated. The names of the candidates for each office have been certified to or filed in this office and given under the title of the party or other designation, each in its proper column, together with the question submitted in a vote, in the sample ballot below.

Information to Voters

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters:

(a) A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name

and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names of the candidates for each office, and upon receiving his ballot, the voter must go to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or interfere in any manner whom to vote for.

(b) If a voter wishes to vote for any of the candidates nominated by any party he shall make a cross or other mark under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of the candidates of the party have been erased or a name shall be written in or a cross mark be placed

in the square at the right of the name of the candidate in another column. If the voter does not wish to vote for any of the candidates nominated by one party, he shall mark his ballot by making a cross or mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, or by inserting or writing in the name of the candidate.

(c) The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot is spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but more than three in all shall be issued to any one voter. Five minutes time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. The officials ballots or memoranda for the voter in marking his ballot cannot be taken into the booth, and must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter.

(f) After it is marked it should be

folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed endorsements and signatures of the ballot clerk on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place.

(g) A voter who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion to such person's disability.

(h) The following is a facsimile of the official ballot:

SAMPLE PRIMARY BALLOT, PRIMARY ELECTION

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, mark a cross (X) in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot write in the blank space provided for that purpose.

Democrat Party	Prohibition Party	Republican Party	Socialist Party
STATE	STATE	STATE	STATE
GOVERNOR	GOVERNOR	GOVERNOR	GOVERNOR
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Henry A. Moehlenpau	William G. Dean	James N. Pittmore	Emil Sell
	Anthony J. Benjamin	Roy P. Wilcox	
	Emmanuel L. Philipp		
LIUTENANT GOVERNOR	LIUTENANT GOVERNOR	LIUTENANT GOVERNOR	LIUTENANT GOVERNOR
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
John W. Hogan	Clyde D. Mend	Charles H. Everett	James H. Vint
	Frank R. Dorrick	Harley P. Nickerson	
	Edward F. Dittmar		
SECRETARY OF STATE	SECRETARY OF STATE	SECRETARY OF STATE	SECRETARY OF STATE
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Oscar P. Hoessler	Henry H. Tibbs	Merlin Hull	Edward C. Dunrow
	Herbert J. Noyes		
STATE TREASURER	STATE TREASURER	STATE TREASURER	STATE TREASURER
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Frank J. Egerer	Peter T. James	John J. Koepsell	Martha Georanson
	Robert H. Churchill	J. Fred Larson	
		Solomon Levitan	
		Henry Johnson	
ATTORNEY GENERAL	ATTORNEY GENERAL	ATTORNEY GENERAL	ATTORNEY GENERAL
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Thomas H. Ryan	Herbert S. Sigelko	Spencer Haven	Benjamin W. Reynolds
	Charles B. Forward	John J. Blaine	
CONGRESSIONAL	CONGRESSIONAL	CONGRESSIONAL	CONGRESSIONAL
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
John W. Brown		Edward E. Browne	Leo Krzycki
		Michael G. Eberlin	
		Frank A. Walters	
LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT	LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT	LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT	LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Henry E. Pith	Byron Whittingham		
COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY
COUNTY CLERK	COUNTY CLERK	COUNTY CLERK	COUNTY CLERK
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Mathew Schlig		Sam Church	
COUNTY TREASURER	COUNTY TREASURER	COUNTY TREASURER	COUNTY TREASURER
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
William H. Carey		Clara Johnson	
SHERIFF	SHERIFF	SHERIFF	SHERIFF
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
William H. Carey		Clifton W. Bluet	
		C. A. Normington	
CORONER	CORONER	CORONER	CORONER
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
William H. Carey			
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
William H. Carey		A. B. Bever	
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	DISTRICT ATTORNEY	DISTRICT ATTORNEY	DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Frank H. Deckert		Frank W. Calkins	
		R. R. Williams	
REGISTER OF DEEDS	REGISTER OF DEEDS	REGISTER OF DEEDS	REGISTER OF DEEDS
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Henry E. Pith			
SURVEYOR	SURVEYOR	SURVEYOR	SURVEYOR
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
William Coreoran		G. W. Severns	
PARTY PRECINCT COMMITTEE MEN	PARTY PRECINCT COMMITTEE MEN	PARTY PRECINCT COMMITTEE MEN	PARTY PRECINCT COMMITTEE MEN
(Write in the name of one qualified elector residing within your voting precinct.)	(Write in the name of one qualified elector residing within your voting precinct.)	(Write in the name of one qualified elector residing within your voting precinct.)	(Write in the name of one qualified elector residing within your voting precinct.)

SAM CHURCH, County Clerk.

Only \$1.50 per year for Wood County's Greatest Newspaper
Less than 3 cents per week

STEVENS POINT TO BECOME TRAINING CENTER

Young men of eighteen to twenty one years of age in central Wisconsin will undoubtedly be interested in the new military training which is to be initiated in the State Normal school at Stevens Point, concerning which the Gazette of that city has the following information:

"President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, with clear vision and full appreciation of the importance of the necessity of men of large caliber, strong, true and capable to solve the problems of reconstruction, in which the United States must play a leading part, are trying to make a school and college students to serve their country by remaining in school until they are needed elsewhere.

To serve this purpose young men can enlist in September on returning to or entering the Normal school and serve in the Students' Army Training Corps, thus placing them definitely in the military service, and such a course in any school the government requires 100 young men, high school graduates or the equivalent, who will enlist, in which case an instructor from the United States army will be sent to give the military instruction.

Regular uniforms, including hats, shoes, an overcoat will be furnished all members of the Students' Army Training Corps by the Government.

A student enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps is in military service of the United States. Because he does not receive pay, he is classified as an inactive soldier, but he is called to active service when he is called to active service. He is called to active service each summer when he attends camp for six weeks and receives the pay of a private.

The final determination of the status of such students in relation to the war department, where instructions are definite, specific and made with reference to the needs of the country during the war.

When the student reaches the draft age he is automatically subject to registration in the district of the President directs. The student is registered in class 5D and will not be called into service while he remains in the Students' Army Training Corps. But when the day arrives when the student's order number is reached the fact is reported to the school and the commanding officer and to the Adjutant General. A report is then made upon the student's record in military training, school record, discipline, industry, attention to duty and discharge duty, and put in the hands of the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training with the recommendation that he be called to an army training camp, or be permitted to complete his college training by transfer to the enlisted reserve corps.

The student under the direction of the American Council of Education in this interest is nation wide in its scope, intensive in its methods and highly patriotic in its purpose.

The experience of England and Germany in closing their higher institutions of learning during the opening years of the war, as well as what poor civilian training under a cloud of military training has been taught us that brain power is needed in this crisis as well as man power.

The local Normal opens wide its doors to young men who heed the country's call to service by completing military training with preparation through education for the solution of the big after war problems.

The Stevens Point Normal offers a wide choice of courses to young men who wish to be ready for the big after war problems. Normal courses are offered preparing for public school work, as teachers in the rural schools, state graded and city schools and high schools. Also thorough courses preparing for principalships and superintendencies.

Besides the Normal courses the Stevens Point Normal offers the first two years of college work in the following lines: Agriculture, commerce, journalism, pre-medical, pre-law, engineering and letters and sciences.

Parents of young men who will probably be called to service under the proposed draft legislation will naturally be interested in keeping their boys as near home as is possible, consistent with the loyalty duty to the country. The War Department is urging young men to take advantage of this opportunity to secure military training and educational advantages at the same time. The new form of national service is, therefore, urgently called to the attention of young men and of all citizens, parents and others who may be interested.

LOOK WILD THAR!
American troops now landing in France have received a more extended and prolonged training than could possibly be given the most of the regiments hurriedly raised during the Civil War. The story goes that a raw battalion of rough backed men, who had "volunteered," once joined General Grant. He admired their fine physique, but distrusted the capacity of their uncouth commander to handle troops properly and efficiently in the field, so he said:

"Colonel, I want to see your men at work; call them to attention and order them to march with shoulder to arms in close column to the left flank."

EARLY PLOWING GIVES HIGHER YIELDS ON ACREAGE

Although plowing immediately after the grain is cut has long been a practice, present conditions may lead careful farmers to neglect early plowing unless its importance is remembered.

The addition of three to five bushels of grain to the acre yield is estimated by the Wisconsin Experiment Station for the year 1918. This is the result of early plowing in the autumn of 1917. The Wisconsin Experiment Station of Agriculture.

The best time to plow is immediately after the grain has been cut for these reasons:

The ground has more moisture, because the stalks have completely covered the surface of the ground and held the moisture.

Having the moisture, the ground plows more easily.

Early plowing gives the land a chance to re-establish the proper circulation of air and moisture before the grain is planted.

The stubble turned under has time to rot and act as a fertilizer. If the field is not plowed each stubble offers escape for the moisture in the soil.

Plants root they would remain in the soil for the benefit of the crop.

PAYS IN TWO CHECKS
Some 25,000 people will be wondering about the way their allotment and allowance checks from the bureau of war risk insurance are returned in amount.

The essence of the whole change in the way the checks are returned is simply this:

Heretofore when an allotment was made to a man, the amount of \$12 a month the bureau of war risk insurance included this extra \$12 in the check which it sent to the man.

Now this is changed. All excess allotments will be paid by the army, the navy, the marine corps and the coast guard directly.

In other words a sergeant making \$18 a month, who under the old system would have been compelled to allot \$21 to his wife and children, will now be required to allot only \$15, thus leaving \$3 of the check which the bureau of war risk insurance will send to the sergeant's family.

If the sergeant wants to continue to allot \$21, the bureau of war risk insurance will pay the \$15, and the excess of \$3 will be paid by the war department through the quartermaster general.

Although in some cases the first check may be smaller than the first, there will probably be another check coming from a different department to make up the balance. The rule is simple: write to the enlisted man to find out how much he is entitled to and how much of this is paid through the bureau of war risk insurance, and how much by his own service department.

Sept. 11, Jackson.

OPENING OF WOOD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL SEPT. 10
To the teachers an extra week of the summer session in May and June, the Normal Department of the Wood County Normal and Agricultural School will open Tuesday, September 10.

This later opening was made possible because of the fact that the regular school year is now only six months not including the summer sessions.

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC

Complaints have reached me from time to time of overcrowded trains and unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in some sections of the country in passenger train service. I feel that there are grounds for some of these complaints, but I am sure that the public will be interested to know that the reasons are twofold:

First, the great number of troops now being handled over the various railroads between the homes and the front lines, between the different front lines, and then to the sea board, is making extraordinary demands upon the passenger car and sleeping car equipment of the country. This has caused a scarcity of day coaches and sleeping cars which it is impossible to remedy immediately.

Secondly, the increased demands upon track and terminal facilities for the transportation of the tremendous amounts of coal, food, clothing, and other necessities required for military operations, as well as for the support of the civil population of the country, force the largest possible curtailment of passenger train service. The movement of troops and war materials are, of course, of paramount importance and must be given at all times the right of way.

If it were noted that the increase in passenger trains recently made would have the wholesome effect of reducing unnecessary passenger traffic throughout the country, The smaller number of passenger trains would travel, the greater the number of locomotives and cars and the larger amount of track and terminal facilities that will be freed for essential troop and war material movements. Engineers, firemen and other skilled laborers will also be released for service on troop and necessary freight trains.

Among the many patriotic duties of the American public at this time is the duty to refrain from traveling unnecessarily. Every man, woman and child who can avoid using passenger trains at this time should do so. I earnestly hope that they will do so. Not only will they liberate essential transportation facilities which are necessary for war purposes, but they will save money which they can invest in Liberty Bonds and thereby help themselves as well as their country; and the fewer who travel, the more ample the passenger train service will be.

I may add that consistently with the paramount demands of the war, every possible effort is being made by the Federal Administration to supply the largest possible amount of comfortable and prompt passenger train service.

M. C. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads

Grand Rapids Housewife Becomes New Woman
Candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY
REPUBLICAN TICKET
Primaries Sept. 3rd, 1918
Your vote and support will be greatly Appreciated

FARMERS APPEALED TO FOR BREAD PRODUCING CROPS

More bread grains need to be produced next year. Wisconsin farmers will be able to help supply this need by growing more rye. Wisconsin's second rye raising state, it is a sure crop because it seldom winter-kills. (2) It helps to solve the labor problem because seeding and harvesting it does not conflict with other grains. (3) It is a profitable cash crop. (4) It does not need a high soil. (5) It is a good nurse crop for clover.

The variety that has proved to be the best yielder in the state is the Wisconsin pedigree rye which was introduced by the Wisconsin Experiment Station a few years ago and is now grown by many farmers in all parts of the state. Mr. W. W. Clark, County Agricultural Agent, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, will be glad to assist farmers in securing seed rye this fall. Make your wants known to him early because seedling time is not far distant. Every farm should have a field of rye.

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Great Free Land Clearing Demonstration!

University of Wisconsin Land Clearing Special arrives at Arpin, 8:30 a. m., Monday, September 2nd

Every farmer within 100 miles should attend. Greatest, most complete, most instructive demonstration and display of Land Clearing equipment ever assembled! All seen under most favorable conditions and as free as the air you breathe! Tracts of stump land will be actually cleared for benefit of farmers in this territory. Demonstration train under supervision of University of Wisconsin.

Kirstin Stump Pullers

Kirstins will, of course, be there—the entire "family!" You'll get acquainted with the One Man Clutch Outfit—the One Man Drum Outfit—and the Horsepower Outfit! All will be actually pulling biggest stumps—Quick! Easy! Cheap! Be sure to note their big money, time and labor saving features. How ONE MAN alone does EVERYTHING with the One Man Outfits. How slack cable take-up saves time and cable. How power is tripled from either one or two stumps—thus clearing THREE TIMES more land at one "setting." And other great exclusive features.

Any Kirstin sold on 30 days' free trial—not a penny of money in advance. Test it on your own stumps for SPEED, POWER, STRENGTH. If satisfied, keep puller. If not pleased, return at our expense. You run no risk! Four easy ways to pay.

This great demonstration offers opportunity of lifetime—worth hundreds of dollars to any owner of stump land! Come by train—by automobile—ANY WAY TO GET HERE! It's all for your benefit—FREE to you—Don't miss it!

Remember Time and Place!

A. J. Kirstin Company
Escanaba, Mich.



Help That Weak Back!

IN THESE trying times the utmost effort of every man and every woman is necessary. But the man or woman who is handicapped with weak kidneys finds a good day's work impossible, and any work a burden. Lame, aching back; daily headaches, dizzy spells, urinary irregularities; that "all-worn-out" feeling are constant sources of distress and should have prompt attention.

Don't delay! Neglected kidney weakness too often leads to gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have brought thousands of kidney sufferers back to health. They should help you.

Personal Reports of Real Cases

A MICHIGAN CASE.

Mrs. John McDonald, 1119 Fourth St., Escanaba, Mich., says: "About sixteen years ago kidney trouble made my life miserable and I shall never forget the agony I endured. My back was so sore that I couldn't straighten up to save my life and my whole body was a mass of pain. My kidneys were weak and irregular in action and caused uneasiness. My hands and feet were swollen and if I pressed my finger into the flesh, a dent remained for quite some time. Six boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills soon cured the uneasiness."

A WISCONSIN CASE.

Emery Nowicki, retired farmer, State St., Madison, Wis., says: "I know Doan's Kidney Pills are good. My kidneys were weak and I had back pains through my hips. The kidney secretions were filled with brick-dust-like sediment. I have been better in every way since I got Doan's Kidney Pills and used them. The sharp pains across my loins have left me and my kidneys are perfectly normal." (Statement given August 1, 1917).

On November 10, 1917, Mr. Nowicki said: "I am only too glad to say Doan's Kidney Pills gave me a complete and lasting cure. I am pleased to confirm the statements I gave recommending them."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mfg. Chem.

No Real "Tang" to It.

A soldier was telling his friends of his experiences out in France, and among other things they discussed was the difference between the beers of the respective countries.

"Well," said the soldier at last, "my idea is that drinking one of those French beers is about like kissing your sister."

Its Superiority.

"Yessuh," proudly said Brother Lunk, "this yim de sweet sult gold-pated watch dat I got from a mail avdahl sto' for fou' dollahs."

"Is it keep time, suh?" asked Brother Quizz.

"No it! Dat isn't two clocks in dis town, suh, dat kin keep up wid dis fine watch when it's right at tse!"—Kansas City Star.

The Usual Symptom.

Conversations—Nurse: "I love you! Nurse (experienced)—Yes; but you'll get over that when you're really well."

Consulting His Taste.

"Don't you generally have a hominy when your minister dines with you?"

"Oh, no; he doesn't eat it."

Providing.

"Do you believe it is better to give than to receive?"

"Yes, if it's advice or knocks."

ASTHMADOR

AVERTS-RELIEVES HAY FEVER

ASTHMA

Begins Treatment NOW

All Druggists Guarantee

Every Woman Wants

Portine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years.

A healing woman for ten years, a sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. See all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

JUDGE DECIDES

STOMACH REMEDY

A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.

Judge William J. Chambliss, who used EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, said: "Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in the endorsement regarding the value of EATONIC."

Written from Washington, D. C., to the EATONIC Remedy Co., Chicago.

"EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who sit much are prone to dyspepsia, belching, bad breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloating, indigestion and general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIC will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited other sufferers and thousands of others.

Don't be deceived. EATONIC drives the gas out of the body and the blood goes with it. It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Come only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. It keeps the scalp cool and moist. It is a beauty to the hair and scalp. It is a beauty to the hair and scalp.

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WARSHIPS MUST BE TAKEN FROM HUNS

ALLIED NATIONS DON'T INTEND TO LEAVE GERMANY MEANS OF MAKING ANOTHER WAR.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE HOPEFUL

Will Review Efforts to Pass Federal Amendment Soon After Senate Resumes Business—Rural Motortruck Service Reveals Much About Prices.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—We are talking ahead quite a long way when we talk about what shall be done with the German ships after the war. It is very doubtful whether the people of the United States would look with favor upon returning German ships which were confiscated and are now being used by this government. But it is the ships that are in the Kiel canal and in the German harbors that are of especial interest, particularly the fighting ships. It is not believed that Great Britain and France will ever consent to have those ships left in possession of Germany and thus become a nucleus of further submarine outrages when Germany gets ready for another war.

While it is looking a long way ahead, it seems to be the determination of all the nations which are now conducting the war against the "undog of Europe" to see that war as to make it impossible for any set of men to precipitate upon the world any such catastrophe as that which began four years ago and is still wrecking the world. Germany must be stripped of her war power, and that will include all the ships that can be used for war purposes.

Suffragists will make another effort to pass the federal amendment soon after the senate resumes business. The suffragists have been materially aided by changes in the senate and it is believed that several senators now serving under temporary appointments are likely to vote for suffrage, although the men whose places they fill were opposed to suffrage. Such is the impression in regard to Robert South Carolina, Willey of Missouri and Gulon of Louisiana. The efforts of President Wilson in making to get Democratic senators to vote for the suffrage amendment are a powerful aid to the suffrage cause. It is rather hard for senators who are candidates for re-election, and who are conscientiously opposed to woman suffrage, to withstand the demand of the president that they vote for the suffrage amendment as a war measure.

Through the rural motortruck service instituted by the post office department a great deal of information has been obtained regarding produce, for these motortrucks handle a large amount of farm and garden products which are carried to the cities. The service now forms a chain from Portland, Me., to Washington, D. C., with branches in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and its success is likely to cause its extension into communities further west. Motortruck men have been gathering information on prices and it is found that in a radius of 100 miles the price of eggs varies from 25 to 65 cents per dozen; potatoes from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bushel; young chickens from 30 to 75 cents a pound; butter from 30 to 52 cents a pound. There is a possibility that when the motortruck service is in full operation there will be an equalization of these prices which will be to the advantage of the farmer as well as the consumer.

Already it has come to the notice of officers of the treasury department that sharpers are trying to get the best of innocent people who are owners of Liberty bonds. They are trying to obtain them at a discount or to trade worthless properties for them. The treasury department feels called upon to warn everybody to beware of this class of swindlers and before disposing of a government bond to consult a banker or government official in regard to its value. But further than that, it is recommended that owners of government bonds make every effort to hold them, because in doing so they are helping finance the war.

On the principle that "a slinging nation cannot be defeated," the council of national defense is undertaking to organize "Liberty choruses" in every community in the country. These choruses will sing at all patriotic meetings, such as Liberty loan and Red Cross rallies, and in fact lead gatherings of every kind. Under the name of one of its Liberty choruses, a group of people of a community will be able to learn and sing the songs of America and of our allies as well.

The age limit for men drafted into the military service of the United States is again agitating officers who are responsible for carrying on the war. When the last military appropriation bill was before the senate a very strong effort was made both to reduce and to increase the age limit, but a suggestion from the war department that no such action should be taken ended in defeat of both propositions.

Since that time Provost Marshal General Crowder has made it plain that some action must be taken in regard to the age limit.

The great need is not of penitents, but of conscientious workers. The people most welcome in the world are not those who can do wonderful things, but those who are thoughtful of others.

Do not think that your gift is insignificant because you are unequal to anything remarkable. If you can smile when luck is against you, if you can give back patience for impatience, and gentle speech for harsh criticism, you are just the sort of person the world needs most.—Girls' Companion.

Paternal Advice. "I'll give you my opinion for what it is worth," said the young lawyer to his first client.

"Don't talk that way, boy," counseled his wise father. "He'll think your opinion isn't worth much."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No Surprise Attack. "Plum—And you say you can always anticipate a word battle with your wife?"

"Duh—Without fail. She always clears her throat for action."

Collections Fine. "How are collections in your business?" asked the business man of the stranger.

"Fine," replied the man. "I'm a letter carrier."

regard to the age limit in order to secure soldiers for such an army as is now contemplated. No doubt there will be a reduction in the age limit, but not without a great deal of protest, as many men in Congress think it is unfair to young men to force them into military service before they have reached the voting age of twenty-one years. In the discussion at one of the short sessions of the senate allusion was made to the fact that men below the present age limit are volunteering for service in the navy and marine corps and giving good account of themselves. Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who enlisted in the Civil war when eighteen years old, again took up the subject of young soldiers and insisted that we should secure a much better army by taking in the boys from eighteen to twenty-one rather than trying to make soldiers of men above that age. He also called attention to the fact that there was still a pressure on the part of many men to get into the military service in positions of "soft snaps" where they would not be called upon for actual fighting or going into the trenches. He insisted that that kind of material would not be obtained if the draft age was reduced and that real soldiers would be the result.

A question has been raised as to whether there should not be legislation to prevent the return to this country of Germans who were residents here but went back to Germany to fight for the kaiser. There were thousands of these men who came to this country to better their conditions, some of whom became American citizens, but upon the demand of the German autocracy went back and are now fighting against Americans. It would be an interesting question to decide as to whether these German soldiers should ever again be permitted to enter this country.

All of America's preparations for carrying on the war are on such a grand scale at the present time as to indicate the possibility of a protracted struggle. We have laid down a program for a long war. With more than a hundred government shipyards completed or in the course of construction; with hundreds of powder and ammunition plants completed or nearly ready for business; with preparations for an army of 5,000,000 additional men, and with appropriations and revenue laws never dreamed of before, it is evident that this country is putting itself in an attitude which will make it the greatest fighting power the world has ever known. America is really waking up and the Germans must begin to realize that fast by what has happened in Europe already. And they ought to know more about it if their spies in this country dare to keep them informed of what the United States is doing.

When the rumors of graft and profiteering in war supplies first began to receive attention in the national capital general condemnation was expressed, and none more pronounced than that uttered by Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, quite generally recognized as spokesman in the senate for the administration. He then remarked that when American boys were being shot down in Europe while fighting the battles of their country, and at the same time men in the United States were defrauding those galling soldiers and accumulating large profits for themselves on goods and materials furnished to the army, it would cause a bitter feeling among the people in this country which would mean severe punishment. He said that if the troops were furnished with poor food and defective equipment, or with guns and ammunition which were poorly made in order that somebody could reap profits, it would mean the prosecution of the profiteers, and no jury in America would let them off with anything less than the maximum amount of punishment.

While there have been charges and some proof that profiteering in the way of furnishing defective materials has been going on, it has been comparatively small, considering the vast amount of materials that has been purchased. But it is known that the government authorities are close upon the trail of all those who would defraud the soldiers and it is almost certain that swift and severe punishment will follow their conviction.

What seemed rather a severe hardship upon parents and other friends of soldiers who desired to send them packages either of foodstuffs, clothing or tobacco, and were denied that privilege except upon a written request coming through commanding officers, is explained at the war department. It seems that at first the American expeditionary force was overwhelmed with these packages, a great quantity of which arrived in damaged condition, and which oftentimes were useless to the soldiers. General Pershing therefore issued an order that nothing was to be sent unless on request by the soldier, coming through the officer in command of the detachment. The post office department will not accept these packages except they comply with the requirements of Pershing's order. In some instances this works a hardship, but in a great war with a million and a quarter of men in a foreign land, everything must be systematized.

New Zealand's Rabbit Pest. As a fair illustration of the rabbit pest in certain portions of New Zealand, and especially in the drier sections of the South Island, it is stated that on an estate lately taken over by the New Zealand government, comprising 12,446 acres of freehold and a pastoral run of 19,250 acres, there were killed or captured about 120,000 rabbits in order to clear up the property.

Animal Study. Little Georgia and Marilyn had spent the day in the park in company with a party of relatives. They had been shown the animals, including the alligators.

On the return trip home little Georgia was very quiet. At last she said: "Grandma, what was that animal with the big mouth?"

Little Marilyn (not waiting for grandmother to reply) spoke up: "Why, Georgia, don't you know that was an alligator?"—Judge.

In the Offices. "I wish he had the peonage system here."

"Why do you wish that?"

"Think of the comfort of being able to chain up your office force in the evening and find them all here the next morning."

Those who are in touch with the dress demands of the women today distinctly deny the comment that has been heard lately that the war has made women less interested in style and good clothes. An authority made the statement that style is of greater importance than ever before, for women want their clothes just as smart, just as new and just as well made as ever. There is no doubt that the war

WEAR GOLD STAR ABANDON CREPE?

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LETTER

to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee of the council of national defense:

"I do entirely approve of the action taken by the woman's committee—namely, that a 3-inch black band be worn, upon which a gilt star may be placed for each member of the family whose life is lost in the service, and that the band shall be worn on the left arm. I hope and believe that thoughtful people everywhere will approve of this action, and I hope you will be kind enough to make the suggestion of the committee public, with the statement that it has my cordial endorsement."

New York.—It is impossible, as the casualty lists grow, to disregard the subject of mourning clothes, writes a leading fashion correspondent. In a population of over a hundred million, it is quite true that a casualty list of

This manner of dressing is aided and abetted by our government, which hopes that women will not discard the clothes they have in order to buy costly and sometimes large wardrobes of crepe and other mourning habiliments. It feels that the whole nation grieves for itself and for others; that each woman's woe is echoed in another woman's heart; that anxiety is universal. Therefore, it is not necessary for a woman who has lost a man in battle to go to the extreme length of draping herself in crepe, so that her face is invisible and her body weighed down with heavy and unusual fabrics.

This is sane and sound reasoning on the part of the government, and every woman should adopt it in a spirit of patriotism and an earnest desire to make the best of the situation.

Fabrics Good for Mourning. If crepe is to be abandoned by the majority, what is to be taken up? Here is a list compiled by the women who want to be consistent and by the shops who cater to them:

Crepe de chine is an admirable fabric. It has been found. Black chiffon, without a glint or sparkle in its surface, is another summer material that



At the left is an all-white costume with a tiny touch of black on the sleeve. The coat is of broadcloth, with wide collar and cuffs of angora. The skirt is of plaid jersey cloth. At the right is a costume of cashmere and tulle combined. The vest is of faille, and fastens high in the neck with a narrow turnover of organdie. Folds of the cashmere trim the coat. A hat of faille, draped with chiffon, and suede pumps finish this smart costume.

less than five thousand is too small to make any physical impression. The mental impression grows, however, and women speak of mourning who have heretofore not thought of it.

It is a situation which we must look forward. There is no good way of waging war, as was said by the chief of staff. Men must die that nations may live, and women must lose those men.

We face the truth quite calmly these days, because, as a nation, we usually grapple with the inevitable with the belief of youth and the patience of age. Women are supposed to be a gentle race, nurtured by chivalrous men, and our nation is supposed to be one of peace, serenity and calm.

Will We Wear Mourning? It is a strange thing that today we link this thinking and talking about immortality with an intense desire to laugh, to be amused, to do our best for those who are going and coming, and to lead our lives as though war had not sunshined a shell across its routine.

With this spirit the idea of deep mourning is not consistent. The world has gone through several rapid phases on the subject of wearing crepe during the last two years. France has been the nation that thought it most decent to wear the deepest habiliments of woe out of respect to the dead and comfort to one's own feelings; but even France has considerably lightened her mourning so that her women often do not wear crepe or even a widow's bonnet.

Already the long crepe veil has practically disappeared. One sees women of ultra-conservative tastes dressed in black chiffon, with a black silk hat and a small mourning veil of coarse-mesh black net, so open that it is merely a cobweb of silk strings.

This is a widow's costume. There are sisters and mothers who even omit the veil and wear simple black clothes.

There are other sisters who put the broad band around the sleeve; and this has already been done, mind you, and its influence is potent.

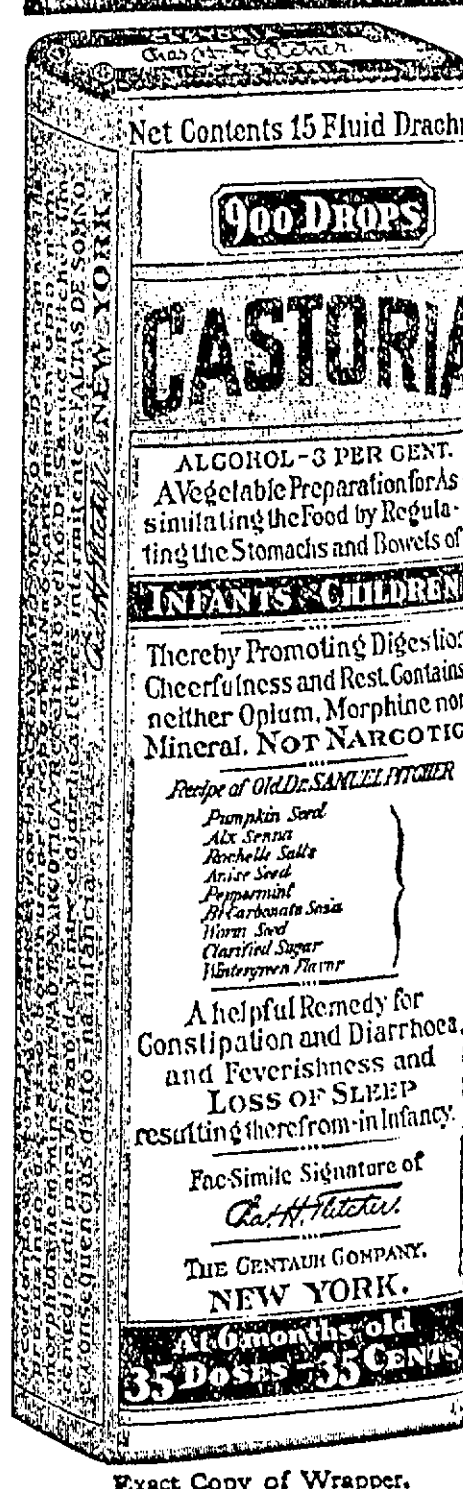
The Ever-Changing Neckwear. There is a change in neckwear and a new decolette line each week. All of these changes, however, are tending in the same direction—toward a reveal of the high, wired, Modest or Elizabethan collar and the full chiffon ruffle of the latter part of the eighteenth century. There are other ruffles of muslin that outline the decolette worn in the time of George the Third. The only high collar that may remain in fashion is the turnover one attached to a colored shirt, worn with a four-in-hand tie, with the plaipest of tailored suits, by women who are bent on war activities.

War Styles Simple. Those who are in touch with the dress demands of the women today distinctly deny the comment that has been heard lately that the war has made women less interested in style and good clothes. An authority made the statement that style is of greater importance than ever before, for women want their clothes just as smart, just as new and just as well made as ever. There is no doubt that the war

has had an effect, but it is that of making smart simplicity the preferred fashion.

Curious Netion. It is a curious notion these days that all sorts of garments of strips of cloth, just leaving room enough in an under-arm seam for the arms to go through. These are so simple to make that it is easy enough to achieve one at home; at any rate, one can always then select the special colors one wants, which it is difficult to find sometimes in the ready-made garments.

Metal Container Useful. If your cedar chest is not large enough or if you have none at all, an excellent substitute is a metal container, such as a 50-pound lard can. This should be cleaned well and a pound of camphor crystals poured in the bottom. Purses or other winter clothing are then laid in. Camphor then is sprinkled all over the top. With the lid on tight this makes a better moth-proof container than drawers or paper bags.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

Two Bad Ways. "I wonder which is the worse method?"

"What's on your mind now?"

"To spend your money faster than you earn it, or to hang onto every cent you make in the hope that you will be able to crowd a lifetime of joy into the last few weeks allotted you?"

Dissenting Views. "Did you think the new play rather fatuous?"

"Well, no; I thought it rather thin."

Only the vaulting ambition of the acrobat enables him to achieve success.

On the Safe Side. "Too much clothing is bad for the health," "our girls seem healthy."—Kansas City Journal.

Big Game. Excited Customer—"A penny mouse-trap, please, and hurry up; I want to catch a train!"

Hay Fever-Catarrh Prompt Relief Guaranteed SCHIFFMANN'S CATARRH BALM

GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has afforded relief in thousands upon thousands of cases of lame back, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, galledness, gravel, and all other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. It acts quickly. It does the work. It cleanses your kidneys and purifies the blood. It makes a new man, a new woman, of you. It frequently wards off attacks of the dread and fatal diseases of the bladder. It often completely cures the distressing diseases of the organs of the body allied with the bladder and kidneys. Bloody or cloudy urine, sediment, or "brickdust" indicate an unhealthy condition.

Do not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the loins or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a box of imported GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They will dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up the oil like a sponge does water. They thoroughly cleanse and wash off the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve the stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, galledness, gravel, "brickdust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied after a few days' use. Accept only the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

Help Save the Harvest

When Our Own Harvest Requirements Are Completed United States Help Badly Needed Harvest Hands Wanted

Military demands from a limited population have made such a scarcity of farm help in Canada that the appeal of the Canadian Government to the United States Government for

Help to Harvest the Canadian Grain Crop of 1918

Meets with a request for all available assistance to GO FORWARD AS SOON AS OUR OWN CROP IS SECURED

STEVENS POINT TO BECOME
TRAINING CENTER

Young men of eighteen to twenty-one years of age in central Wisconsin will undoubtedly be interested in the new military training which is to be initiated in the State Normal school at Stevens Point, concerning which the Gazette of that city has the following information:

"President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, with clear vision and full appreciation of the imperative necessity of men of large caliber, strong, true and capable—to solve the problems of reconstruction, in which the United States must play a leading part, are urging Normal school and college students to serve their country by remaining in school until they are needed elsewhere.

To serve this purpose young men can enlist in September on returning to or entering the Normal school and serve in the Students' Army Training Corps, during the summer months in the military service. To organize such a course in any school the government requires 100 young men, high school graduates or the equivalent, who will enlist, in which case an instructor from the United States army will be sent to give the military instruction.

Regulations, including hats, shoes, an overcoat will be furnished. All members of the Students' Army Training Corps by the Government. A student who enlists in the Students' Army Training Corps is in military service of the United States. Because he does not receive pay, he is classed as an inactive service man in the national emergency. The President calls him at any time to active service. He is called to active service each summer when he attends camp for six weeks and receives the pay of a private.

The final determination of the status of such students in relation to the war department, whose instructions are definite, specific and made with reference to the needs of the country during the war.

When the student soldier reaches the draft age he automatically becomes subject to registration in the district the President directs. The student is registered in class 5D and will not be called into service while he remains in the Students' Army Training Corps. But when the day arrives when the students' order number is reached the fact is reported to the school president, the commanding officer and to the Adjutant General. A report is then made upon the student's record in military training, scholarship, discipline, industry, attention to and discharge of duty, and put in the hands of the Adjutant General.

The Department of Education and Special Training with the recommendation that he be called at once to an army camp, to an officers' training camp, or college training, to complete his college training by transfer to the enlisted service corps.

The students' War Service Campaign under the direction of the American Council of Education is this interest in nation wide in scope, intensive in its methods and highly patriotic in its purpose.

The experience of England and Germany in closing their higher institutions of learning during the opening years of the war, as well as what poor pliable Russia resting under a cloud of ill-repute has revealed—all teach us that brain power is needed in this crisis as well as man power.

The local Normal opens wide its doors to young men who heed the country's call to service by combining military training with preparation through education for the solution of the big after war problems.

The Stevens Point Normal offers a wide choice of courses to young men who wish to be ready for the big after war problems. Normal courses are offered preparing for public school work, for the normal schools, state graded and city schools and high schools. Also through courses preparing for principalships and superintendencies. Besides the normal courses the Stevens Point Normal offers the first two years of college work in the following lines: Agriculture, commerce, journalism, pre-medical, pre-legal, engineering and letters and science.

Parents of young men who will probably be called to service under the proposed draft legislation will naturally be interested in keeping their boys as near home as is possible, consistent with the boys' duty to the country. The W. D. Department, is urging young men to take advantage of this opportunity to secure military training and educational advantages at the same time.

The new form of national service is, therefore, urgently called to the attention of young men and of all citizens, parents and others who will be interested.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan will begin September 15 and close October 19. The result of the loan will be watched with keen interest in Europe, not only by our associates in the war against the Teutonic powers but by our enemies. It will be regarded by them as a measure of the American people's support of the war.

The Germans know full well the tremendous weight and significance of popular support of the war, of the people at home backing up the Army in the field. As the loan succeeds our enemies will sorrow; as it fails, short they will rejoice. Every dollar subscribed will help and encourage the American soldiers and hurt and depress the enemies of America.

The loan will be a test of the loyalty and willingness of the people of the United States to make sacrifices compared with the willingness of our soldiers to do their part. There must be and will be no failure by the people to measure up to the courage and devotion of our men in Europe. Many of them have given up their lives; shall we at home withhold our money? Shall we spare our dollars while they spare not their very lives?

LOOK WILD THAT!

American troops now landing in France have received a more careful and prolonged training than could possibly be given the most of the regiments hurriedly trained during the Civil War. The story goes that a raw battalion of rough backwoods-men, who had "volunteered," once joined General Grant. He admired their fine physique, but distrusted the capacity of their uncouth commander to handle troops promptly and efficiently in the field, so he said:

"Colonel, I want to see your men at work; call them to attention and order them to march with shouldered arms in close column to the left flank."

Without a moment's hesitation the colonel yelled to his fellow ruffians: "Boys, look wild that! Make ready to thicken and go, left, and away! Tote yer guns! Git!"

The maneuver proved a brilliant success and the self-elected colonel was forthwith officially commissioned.

EARLY PLOWING GIVES
HIGHER YIELDS ON ACREAGE

Although plowing immediately after the grain is cut has long been a practice, present conditions may lead careful farmers to neglect early plowing, unless its importance is remembered.

The addition of three to five bushels of grain to the acre yield is especially valuable in view of the need for bread stuffs and the necessity for making two hands and a team produce the largest possible amount of grain. That this additional yield is the result of early plowing is the opinion of R. A. Moore, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

The best time to plow is immediately after the grain has been cut for these reasons:

The ground has more moisture, because the stalks have completely covered the surface of the ground and held the moisture.

Having the moisture, the ground plows more easily.

Early plowing gives the land a chance to re-establish the proper circulation of air and moisture before the grain is planted.

The stubble turned under has time to rot and act as a fertilizer for the field is not plowed each stubble offers escape for the moisture in the soil.

The weeds are killed, and the plant food they would consume remains in the soil for the benefit of the crop.

Some 25,000 people will be wondering next month what their allotment and allowance checks from the bureau of war risk insurance are reduced in amount.

The essence of the whole change in dollars and cents is simply this: Hereafter when an enlisted man allotted more than the required amount of \$15 a month the bureau of war risk insurance will reduce the amount in the check which it sent to the relative. Now this is changed. All excess allotments will be paid by the pay, the navy, the marine corps and the coast guard directly.

In other words, a sergeant making \$48 a month, who under the old system would have been compelled to allot \$24 to his wife and children, will now be required to allot only \$15, thus leaving \$9 off the check which the bureau of war risk insurance would have sent to the family.

If the sergeant wants to continue to allot \$24 to his wife and children, he must pay the \$9 difference out of his own pocket. The bureau of war risk insurance will pay the \$15, and the department will be paid by the war department through the quartermaster general.

Although in some cases the first check may be smaller than usual, there will probably be another check coming from a different department to make up the balance. The relative should write to the enlisted man to find out how much he is allotted and how much of this is paid through the bureau of war risk insurance, and how much by his own service department.

—To give teachers an extra week at the summer session in May and June, the Normal Department of the Wood County Normal and Agricultural school will open Tuesday, September 10. This later opening was made possible because of the fact that the school has been closed now only nine months not including the summer sessions.

Supt. M. H. Jackson.

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC

Complaints have reached me from time to time of overcrowded trains and unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in some sections of the country in passenger train service. I feel that there are grounds for some of these complaints, but I am sure the public will be interested to know that the reasons are twofold:

First, the great number of troops now being handled over the various railroads between the homes and the cantonments, between the different cantonments and to the sea board, is making extraordinary demands upon the passenger car and sleeping car equipment of the country. This has caused a scarcity of day coaches and sleeping cars which it is impossible to remedy immediately.

Secondly, the increased demands upon track and terminal facilities for the transportation of the tremendous amounts of coal, food supplies, raw materials, and other things required for military and naval operations, as well as for the support of the civil population of the country, force the largest possible concentration of troops and war materials are, of course, of paramount importance and must be given at all times the right of way.

It was hoped that the increase in passenger rates recently made would have the wholesome effect of reducing unnecessary passenger traffic throughout the country. The smaller number of passengers who travel, the greater the number of locomotives and cars and the larger the amount of track and terminal facilities that will be freed for essential troop and war material movements. Engineers, firemen and other skilled laborers will also be released for service on troop and necessary freight trains.

Among the many patriotic duties of the American public at this time is the duty to refrain from traveling unnecessarily. Every man, woman and child who can avoid using passenger trains at this time should do so. I earnestly hope that they will do so. Not only will they liberate essential transportation facilities which are necessary for war purposes, but they will save money which they can invest in Liberty Bonds and thereby help themselves as well as their country; and the fewer who travel, the more ample the passenger train service will be.

I may add that consistently with the paramount demands of the war, every possible effort is being made by the Railroad Administration to supply the largest possible amount of comfortable and prompt passenger train service.

M. C. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

FARMERS APPEALED TO FOR
BREAD PRODUCING CROPS

More bread grains need to be produced next year. Wisconsin farmers will be able to help supply this need by growing more rye. Wisconsin is the second rye growing state, and nearly all parts of the state are well suited to growing this crop.

Among the advantages of growing rye: (1) It is a sure crop because it seldom winter-kills. (2) It helps to solve the labor problem because seeding and harvesting time does not conflict with other grains. (3) It is a profitable cash crop. (4) It does not need a rich soil. (5) It is a good nurse crop for clover.

The variety that has proved to be the best yielder in the state is the Wisconsin pedigree rye which was introduced by the Wisconsin Experiment Association a few years ago and is now grown by many farmers in all parts of the state. Mr. W. W. Clark, County Agricultural Agent, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, will be glad to assist farmers in securing seed rye this fall. Make your wants known to him early because seeding time is not far distant. Every farm should have a field of rye.

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Notice of Primary Election

Office of County Clerk.

August 22, 1918.

To the Electors of Wood County:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Primary Election is to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election precincts, in the county of Wood on the 3rd day of September, 1918, at which the officers named below are to be nominated. The names voted for whose nominations of the candidates for each office to have been certified to or filed in this office are given under the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation, each in its proper column, together with the question submitted to a vote, in the sample ballot below.

Information to Voters
The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters:

(a) A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name

and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must read along the a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for.

(b) If a voter wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party he shall make a cross or other mark under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a name shall be written in or a cross mark be placed

in the square at the right of the name or names of candidates in another column. If the voter does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated by one party, he shall mark his ballot, by marking a cross or mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, or by inserting or writing in the name of the candidate.

(c) The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but more than three in all shall be issued to any one voter. Five minutes time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. The officials ballots or memorandum to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter.

(f) After it is marked it should be

folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed endorsements and signatures may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place.

(k) A voter who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion, as to such person's disability.

(h) The following is a facsimile of the official ballot:

SAMPLE PRIMARY BALLOT, PRIMARY ELECTION

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, mark a cross (X) in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot write in the blank space provided for that purpose.

Democrat Party	Prohibition Party	Republican Party	Socialist Party
STATE	STATE	STATE	STATE
GOVERNOR	GOVERNOR	GOVERNOR	GOVERNOR
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Henry A. Moehlenpah	William C. Dean	James N. Titmore	Earl Seidl
	Anthony J. Benjamin	Roy P. Wilcox	
		Emanuel L. Philipp	
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
John W. Hogan	Clyde D. Mead	Charles H. Everett	James H. Vint
	Frank R. Derrick	Harley F. Nickerson	
		Edward F. Dittmar	
SECRETARY OF STATE	SECRETARY OF STATE	SECRETARY OF STATE	SECRETARY OF STATE
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Oscar F. Roessler	Henry H. Tubbs	Merlin Hull	Edward C. Danrow
	Herbert J. Noyes		
STATE TREASURER	STATE TREASURER	STATE TREASURER	STATE TREASURER
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Frank J. Egerer	Peter T. James	John J. Koepsell	Martha Georeman
	Robert H. Churchill	J. Fred Larson	
		Solomon Levitan	
		Henry Johnson	
ATTORNEY GENERAL	ATTORNEY GENERAL	ATTORNEY GENERAL	ATTORNEY GENERAL
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Thomas H. Ryan	Herbert S. Siggeko	Spencer Haven	Benjamin W. Reynolds
	Charles B. Forward	John J. Blaine	
CONGRESSIONAL	CONGRESSIONAL	CONGRESSIONAL	CONGRESSIONAL
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
John W. Brown	Edward E. Browne	Leo Krzycki	
	Michael G. Eberlin		
	Frank A. Walters		
LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT	LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT	LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT	LEGISLATIVE—DISTRICT
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Henry E. Fitch	Byron Whittingham		
COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY
COUNTY CLERK	COUNTY CLERK	COUNTY CLERK	COUNTY CLERK
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Sam Church			
COUNTY TREASURER	COUNTY TREASURER	COUNTY TREASURER	COUNTY TREASURER
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Mathew Schlig	Claus Johnson		
SHERIFF	SHERIFF	SHERIFF	SHERIFF
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
William H. Carey	Clifton W. Bluet		
	C. A. Normington		
CORONER	CORONER	CORONER	CORONER
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
William H. Getts	A. B. Bever		
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	DISTRICT ATTORNEY	DISTRICT ATTORNEY	DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
	Frank W. Calkins		
	R. R. Williams		
REGISTER OF DEEDS	REGISTER OF DEEDS	REGISTER OF DEEDS	REGISTER OF DEEDS
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
Frank H. Deckert	Henry Ebbe		
SURVEYOR	SURVEYOR	SURVEYOR	SURVEYOR
Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One	Vote for One
William Coreoran	G. W. Severns		
PARTY PRECINCT COMMITTEE—MEN	PARTY PRECINCT COMMITTEE—MEN	PARTY PRECINCT COMMITTEE—MEN	PARTY PRECINCT COMMITTEE—MEN
(Write in the name of one qualified elector residing within your voting precinct.)	(Write in the name of one qualified elector residing within your voting precinct.)	(Write in the name of one qualified elector residing within your voting precinct.)	(Write in the name of one qualified elector residing within your voting precinct.)

SAM CHURCH, County Clerk.

Only \$1.50 per year for Wood County's Greatest Newspaper
Less than 3 cents per week

Great Free
Land Clearing
Demonstration!

University of Wisconsin Land Clearing Special
arrives at Arpin, 8:30 a. m., Monday, September 2nd

Every farmer within 100 miles should attend. Greatest, most complete, most instructive demonstration and display of Land Clearing equipment ever assembled! All seen under most favorable conditions and as free as the air you breathe! Tracts of stump land will be actually cleared for benefit of farmers in this territory. Demonstration train under supervision of University of Wisconsin.

Kirstin Stump
Pullers

Kirstins will, of course, be there—the entire "family!" You'll get acquainted with the One Man Clutch Outfit—the One Man Drum Outfit—and the Horsepower Outfit! All will be actually pulling biggest stumps—Quick! Easy! Cheap! Be sure to note their big money, time and labor saving features. How ONE MAN alone does EVERYTHING with the One Man Outfits. How slack cable take-up saves time and cable. How

power is tripled from either one or two stumps—thus clearing THREE TIMES more land at one "setting." And other great exclusive features. Any Kirstin sold on 30 days' free trial—not a penny of money in advance. Test it on your own stumps for SPEED, POWER, STRENGTH. If satisfied, keep puller. If not pleased, return at our expense. You run no risk! Four easy ways to pay.

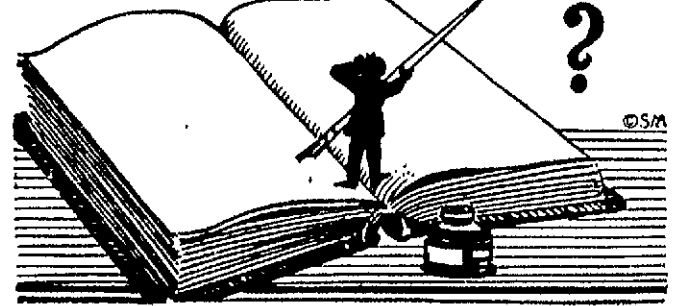
This great demonstration offers opportunity of lifetime—worth hundreds of dollars to any owner of stump land! Come by train—by automobile—ANY WAY TO GET HERE! It's all for your benefit—FREE to you—Don't miss it!

Remember
Time and Place!

A. J. Kirstin Company
Escanaba, Mich.



Where do you stand?



YOUR business and social standing in the community oftentimes depend upon the security of your financial standing, because this, in a measure, reflects the character of the man.

On which side of the ledger do you stand? You don't know? You can be conversant with the exact status of your business affairs if you open an account at this bank and also take advantage of our conscientious, courteous advice.

Time to open that account

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
GRAND AVENUE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, GREEN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgery

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women
Heart and Lungs

DR. R. J. POWERS
Diseases of Children
Skin, Kidneys and Throat

DR. J. J. ROHR
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Diseases of the Mouth and Intestines

DR. W. H. BARTRAM
Diseases of the Mouth and Intestines

R. WHITE
X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

SAVE MONEY!

Buy your Silos and Tanks at home. We manufacture them and are submitting a few prices on standard sizes:

10x20	\$105.00
10x24	\$126.25
10x26	\$136.40
12x20	\$125.00
12x24	\$149.60
12x26	\$162.50
14x24	\$171.50
14x26	\$185.75
14x28	\$198.50



Write or call and see us. We have all sizes and can make prompt delivery if we get your order now.

Vesper Silo & Tank Co.

Vesper, Wisconsin.

Why We Fight

No. 1
Because German Lust of Conquest Menace to Many Ways Our Very National Existence

By CLARENCE L. SPEED
Secretary of the War Council of the United League Club of Chicago

Any one of the reasons why we are at war with Germany, mentioned in these articles of this series, would be sufficient justification for this nation taking up arms. Only extreme selfishness, coupled often with complete failure to recognize the seriousness of the German menace to America and the world, kept the United States out of the war for nearly three years before it finally decided to join in. In fact it justified for war with Germany existed years before the conflict in Europe was begun.

It has been shown that Germany, for years, had been plotting within our borders, encouraging immigrants to become citizens and at the same time remain faithful to the Kaiser. She filled our land with spies and agents of disorganization and with all outward appearances, relations between America and Germany, were of the most friendly character.

From evidence supplied by the Germans themselves, it has been shown that Germany's doctrine that might alone is right would menace the very independence of the United States just as surely as it destroyed that of Serbia and Belgium, just as soon as Germany felt herself strong enough to make a formal attack. German lust of conquest knew no bounds.

Events of the last year have proven that Germany, having split the world in half by her creation of a Hitler regime, existing from the Baltic to the Persian gulf, was planning to devour the halves separately. The fact that one half of the world was being reserved for dessert was all the more reason why we should enter the war while a part, at least, of the other half was still making resistance.

Finally, when the collapse of Russia revealed the fact that Germany was fighting, not a war of self-preservation, but one of conquest pure and simple, and that the freedom of the entire world was menaced, any question of why we are fighting seemed superfluous.

The military party in Germany started the war because it believed the time ripe for conquest.

Proof that ambition, and not compulsion of its own safety, prompted Germany to begin the war is given by the fact that Serbia and Belgium, two helpless little nations, were the first attacked.

Germany had under no compulsion, signed a solemn treaty to protect the neutrality of Belgium. When she launched this treaty "a scrap of paper," she gave proof that all her pretenses would be so considered when her interests demanded. In other words Germany's invasion of Belgium meant the tearing up of every treaty which existed between Germany and other nations. It was ample justification for America going to war at that moment.

This did not spur America at the time, but Germany's cruelties in Belgium, surpassing anything ever before known in modern history, gave further evidence that the world was not safe as long as such a government existed in it.

Then came Germany's conduct on the sea. With her battleships cravily seeking shelter behind the defenses of the Kiel canal, Germany sent out her submarines and began a war on unarmed merchantmen. Women and children were her victims. American citizens by the score went down to death on the Lusitania. The United States made a protest, and Germany promised to mend her ways. This she did, for a time, until she could build a fleet of bigger and better submarines, and then her pirate sea warfare broke out with fresh vigor. How could we keep out of war when Germany, after ruthlessly killing our citizens, deliberately closed the sea to us?

German plotters and spies, under the direct leadership of the German ambassador to this country, worked almost openly, blowing up industrial plants, sinking ships in our harbors, and menacing railroads and canals.

Germany, spurred by successes, openly began to announce plans for displacing the United States. She scoffed at the Monroe doctrine, and tried to create a German state in Brazil which, in time would be strong enough to bring about a revolution and overthrow democratic government there.

By her huge armaments, her disregard of treaties, and her evident reliance on force alone, Germany was rapidly making the world an unsafe place in which to live, forcing all other nations to adopt the military system, or be at her mercy.

The German ambition to force German culture on the remainder of the world was well exploited. Kultur, to the German mind, was not what culture is to us. It was the whole German system of government, of social organization, of life. There was no place for democracy in a world which bore the stamp of German culture. If we valued our form of government, we had to go to war.

The fight which England and France took up from the beginning, and in which Belgium and Serbia laid down their lives, was America's fight long before it began. America had realized that New America does not exist, and America cannot and will not make peace until the Prussian lust for conquest is curbed and the Prussian military power crushed for all time.

MANY HAVE FELT THE SAME WAY
Nothing is to be said in commendation of the spirit of the man who recently advertised in a London newspaper: "Lord, second-hand. Many people, however, not only in London but in many other towns the world over, are only too familiar with the circumstances which provoked this vigorous and mistaken determination."

Such conduct certainly constitutes one of the things which will need to be "seen to" sooner or later.

HOUSE SPARROW IN ENGLAND
In the course of a campaign in England against the swarming and mischievous house sparrow, the service of children and sparrow clubs was solicited. Since little discrimination was used, and every sort of small bird was mistaken for the proscribed sparrow, and thousands of innocent birds were destroyed, so that exactly the opposite of what was intended was accomplished.

LEAD AND SHOT TRADE ONCE FLOURISHED IN WISCONSIN

Madison, August 6.—Wisconsin has for so many years been leading all other states in the production of duty products that one is accustomed to think of this as being the only commodity that ever flourished in this state. A glance at some of the papers found in the collections of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, however, will remove this idea. According to a report made several years ago, it was found that during the territorial days of Wisconsin, the lead and shot trade was the one flourishing industry that served to advertise our state more than anything else. The pioneer shot maker of the upper Northwest Territory was Daniel Whitney, of Green Bay, who came to Wisconsin in 1819, and a few years later was at the head of the Helena shot tower company in Iowa city. The lead and shot trade had an almost phenomenal development, and during the past few days of the territory, over 25,000,000 pounds of lead were produced, and over 25,000,000 shot were produced. The lead and shot trade was the one industry that served to advertise our state more than anything else. The pioneer shot maker of the upper Northwest Territory was Daniel Whitney, of Green Bay, who came to Wisconsin in 1819, and a few years later was at the head of the Helena shot tower company in Iowa city. The lead and shot trade had an almost phenomenal development, and during the past few days of the territory, over 25,000,000 pounds of lead were produced, and over 25,000,000 shot were produced. The lead and shot trade was the one industry that served to advertise our state more than anything else.

HOW STRANGERS ACT WHEN IN NEW YORK

In an article by a great hotel man in the American Magazine the writer says:

"It has always been of interest to me to see how differently people from other cities or countries act in New York hotels and restaurants. When a Westerner or a Southerner comes down in a New York restaurant the first thing he asks for is a soft drink. Westerners are wild about good cypresses, while the Southerners want fresh chicken."

JUST SUSPICIONS

A sonnet said the other day: "Attacks on Hog Island are all concealed. Hog Island assaults have looked too suspiciously at perfectly innocent transactions."

"It is like the young married man who stepped into a coal dealer's and said:

"Send me round a ton of coal, please."

"What size?" the dealer asked.

"The young man looked at the dealer and said:

"Exactly the 2,246-pound size, he said, in a stern voice."

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Notice is hereby given that at a primary to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1918, being the third day of said month the following officers are to be elected:

A Governor in place of Emanuel L. Phillips, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Lieutenant Governor in place of J. Edgar D. Dillman, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Secretary of State, in place of Melvin L. Phillips, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Treasurer in place of Henry Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Comptroller in place of Henry Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Register of Deeds in place of Henry Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A District Attorney in place of John J. Folger, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A County Surveyor in place of J. W. Sevens, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Coroner in place of H. H. Holke, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

All other officers required by law to be elected at such primary.

Dated at Grand Rapids, in said county of Grand Rapids, this 21st day of July A. D. 1918.

SAM CHURCH,
County Clerk, Wood County, Wisconsin.

\$50,000 ACRES OF WINTER RYE IN WISCONSIN'S SHARE

Wisconsin, now the second rye-producing state, bids fair to head the list in response to the government appeal to sow at least 500,000 acres of winter rye. Instead of the 475,000 acres sown this year, the 525 per cent increase is in the opinion of H. A. Moore, secretary of the Wisconsin Experiment association, fully warranted by Wisconsin conditions.

"It would be a mistake to think that the winter rye crop is a new thing in Wisconsin," says Mr. Moore. "Not a 25 per cent increase, but a 50 per cent increase, should be the aim. With vast acres in the state, we should put forth still greater efforts to grow more four-producing crops. Even with the doubled acreage of spring wheat this year it is possible to double our acreage of rye."

"In Wisconsin 75 per cent of the rye is of the Wisconsin pedigree variety, the result of 20 years of breeding work. In quality it cannot be surpassed and the yield is from 10 to 15 bushels greater than that of other varieties. The members of the Wisconsin Experiment association are growing large quantities of rye for seed purposes. It is hoped that Wisconsin will find a sufficient amount of the pedigree variety."

"The big advantage of rye is its toughness. Although it requires a soil and good care, it will produce a crop under conditions that would kill other cereal crops. Sown during September, the rye makes good fall pasture for young cattle and sheep, and it can be pastured well along in the spring. Plowed early, as for winter wheat, the rye field will give returns in an increased yield."

DIRECT ANCESTOR OF BEN

Although there were no houses within half a mile of the camp, we were surprised on our first night to hear crows crowing in the jungle.

Yung, a Chinese (Chinese) spoke over his back and wings like a shimmering golden mantle but were hardly more beautiful than the black of his under parts and green glossed tail. Pigeons to a great extent, the crested red game cock, and you will have him in all his glory except that his tail is drooping and he is more plump than in his general bearing. The female was a tiny little bird, with a blue sheen to her brown feathers and looked exactly like a well-kept "game bantam" hen.

The jungle fowl is the direct ancestor of the modern chicken, and the fowl we were looking at was a direct descendant of the fowl that lived in the jungles of India long before the dawn of authentic history. According to tradition, the Chinese recorded their poultry from the west about 1400 B. C., and they are figured in Babylonian cylinders between the sixth and seventh centuries B. C. Although they were probably introduced in China through Persia, there is no direct vegetation all the year round. It reached Europe.

EXERCISE OF WILL NEEDED

Women can obtain greater physical strength and power as soon as they determine to do so, and adopt a different mode of living. There is absolutely nothing in the woman's organization that forbids it, and we are finding out more and more that many young women are too lazy to grow strong. They cannot walk a dozen blocks, or do anything that calls for the slightest physical strength. Why? Because there is an inherent quality in the woman's body forbidding it? Not at all. Because they never have done it. There is no other reason on earth.

The woman who is growing stronger mentally and physically can settle at the objects who tell them they cannot do this or that, and answer by doing what they are capable of doing. But the more timid and younger ones, who yet hesitate to venture into new fields of activity in the face of opposition and ridicule, need the assistance of professional opinion and the encouragement of those who have gone before.—Montreal Herald.

OLD CITY OF TIMAGAD

Timagad is an ancient Roman city, forgotten and buried on the slopes of the Aures mountains. The desert winds sweep the market places and ruined streets with shifting sand; the jackals and birds of prey make the stately forum, with its crumbling columns, their haunts and hunting grounds. For centuries Timagad lay deserted and forgotten, unvisited except by occasional wandering caravans.

In recent years, however, the city has been partially restored and excavated by French architects and archeologists. The columns of the facade of the capital have been re-erected, and the sand cleared from the mosaic floors of the ruined baths, whose colors are as fresh and bright as in the old days of Roman splendor. The arch of Trajan, one of the two main streets stands as it did in the days of the great emperor, the founder of the city. The amphitheater, typically Roman, held at least 4,000 spectators in the days when gladiatorial combats were considerable respectable.

SALE OF BONDS

—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Public Works of the city of Grand Rapids will receive sealed bids for the purchase of \$25,000 Public Park Bonds of the city of Grand Rapids, to be sold on the 21st day of September, 1918 at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the city clerk of the city of Grand Rapids. Said bonds being issued pursuant to Ordinance No. 212, City of Grand Rapids, passed May 1, 1918, and the city clerk of the city of Grand Rapids must accompany the bids.

Board of Public Works reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Engraved bonds to be furnished by bidder.

Legality of bonds to be approved by Chapman, Cutler and Parker.

F. G. GILKEY,
City Clerk.

"The aerobically feature of the free attractions at the Marshall Fair, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, will be the Marshall troupe of five people. In addition to this troupe ground aerobically feature, this troupe puts on a wonderful finale in which one of the ladies is wrapped to the propeller in an airplane revolving 60 times per minute, and cut loose in full career at the risk of her life. The most sensational not now traveling.

FOR RENT—Lower flat one block from main street. E. T. McCarthy.

BIG ROAD MEETING

Madison, August 12.—That the main highways of Wisconsin are today in better shape than they ever were.

That by October 1st these main arteries, or Truck Highways, will be improved 50% over their previous condition as a result of the patrol maintenance system.

That by September 1st, when all the Wisconsin road markings are in position, this state will have the best road marked system in America.

This was the gist of the reports made at the annual meeting of the Good Roads Association of Wisconsin, which just came to a close. These present were full of enthusiasm of the accomplishments of the Good Roads Association in securing the passage of the State Trunk Highway Act, under which these improvements are being made, and there was the most optimistic feeling for the future.

The association resolved to give the biggest good road celebration ever held in the middle west in October, on the occasion of the opening of the Sheridan Road from Milwaukee to Illinois. The completion of this road is due to the State Trunk Highway Act, passed through the efforts of the Good Roads Association of Wisconsin.

This road will be a fine example of the improvement in the performance, and the celebration will be a military aspect. Large parties of military motor trucks will be moved over the road that day and the bodies of the motor trucks will be moved over the road that day and the bodies of the motor trucks will be moved over the road that day.

Officers and directors elected at the annual meeting are as follows: Directors, A. R. Hirst, Madison; Walter Reed, Racine; W. H. Kane, Milwaukee; Elmer S. Hall, Green Bay; R. S. Davis, La Crosse; Ernest J. Perry, Fond du Lac. The following directors have been elected: C. C. Johnson, Milwaukee; Charles L. Lech, Chippewa Falls; A. H. Zimmerman, Wausau. The directors selected the following officers: Pres., C. C. Johnson, Milwaukee; Vice President, Elmer S. Hall, Green Bay; Treasurer, E. J. Perry, Fond du Lac; Secretary, W. H. Kane, Milwaukee. F. A. Cannon of Madison continues to act as Executive Secretary.

It was resolved to change the place and time of the annual meeting to the Marshall Fair, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, will not be held for profit. It will be a showing of the fruits of the year of the resources that we are putting into the road, in France, regardless of expense. Bring in your stunts and produce and bring your mile to the great patriotic exposition, R. T. Williams, Sec'y, Sexton Bldg.

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Notice is hereby given that at a primary to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1918, being the third day of said month the following officers are to be elected:

A Governor in place of Emanuel L. Phillips, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Lieutenant Governor in place of J. Edgar D. Dillman, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Secretary of State, in place of Melvin L. Phillips, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Treasurer in place of Henry Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Comptroller in place of Henry Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Register of Deeds in place of Henry Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A District Attorney in place of John J. Folger, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A County Surveyor in place of J. W. Sevens, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

A Coroner in place of H. H. Holke, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.

All other officers required by law to be elected at such primary.

Dated at Grand Rapids, in said county of Grand Rapids, this 21st day of July A. D. 1918.

SAM CHURCH,
County Clerk, Wood County, Wisconsin.

OLD AND TRUE EXPRESSION

The origin of the expression "in union there is strength" is not known, but the sentiment is very old. A Latin author of ancient times said "By union the smallest states thrive, by discord the greatest are destroyed." The American in the time of a ring, usually worn on the finger as a convenient method of carrying and safe keeping. The man who wears a ring, however, has all the gold and silver in the world, and the man who wears a ring, however, has all the gold and silver in the world, and the man who wears a ring, however, has all the gold and silver in the world.

A LONG SHOT

"What book does the lady want?" "She says it's something with a queer name, something odd."

"Try her on the Odyssey."

HER GOLDEN CIRCUIT

There are several theories as to the origin of the wedding ring. It is one of them: Before the time of Christ, and during the golden age of Egypt was made in the form of a ring, usually worn on the finger as a convenient method of carrying and safe keeping. The man who wears a ring, however, has all the gold and silver in the world, and the man who wears a ring, however, has all the gold and silver in the world, and the man who wears a ring, however, has all the gold and silver in the world.

America at peace was a heavy-spending, pleasure-seeking, wealthy Nation.

America at war must be a heavy-saving, duty-seeking, substantial Nation.

Do your part to make US so.

Save in Liberty Bonds, War Savings, Stamps and a Savings Account in this Bank. All three build after-war wealth for YOU.

81 Opens an Account—Your regular deposits and 3% interest paid by a keep it growing.

Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side

Red Crown Gasoline

is the "Balanced Ration" for Automobiles

Give to man an unbalanced diet and the human machinery clogs—is inefficient and needs repairs.

Use gasoline with a perfect and continuous chain of boiling point fractions and you have excessive carbon, jerky power and a racked engine.

Buy Red Crown Gasoline

It contains a perfect chain of boiling point fractions, commencing at about 95 degrees Fahrenheit and continuing in an unbroken chain to above 400 degrees.

It is made especially for automobiles by the greatest refining organization in the world with all the care and precision the greatest physician would use in prescribing a diet—to give a "balanced ration."

23.9c Per Gallon at the Standard Oil Service Station

Baker and 2nd Streets
Standard Oil Company
(Indiana) WISCONSIN

You'll find more tobacco satisfaction in the condensed Real Gravelly Chewing Plug than in a thick piece of ordinary tobacco.

Peyton Brand Real Gravelly Chewing Plug
10c a pouch—and worth it

Gravelly lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug

P. B. Gravelly Tobacco Company
Danville, Virginia

HEMLOCK SPECIAL FORD GARAGE

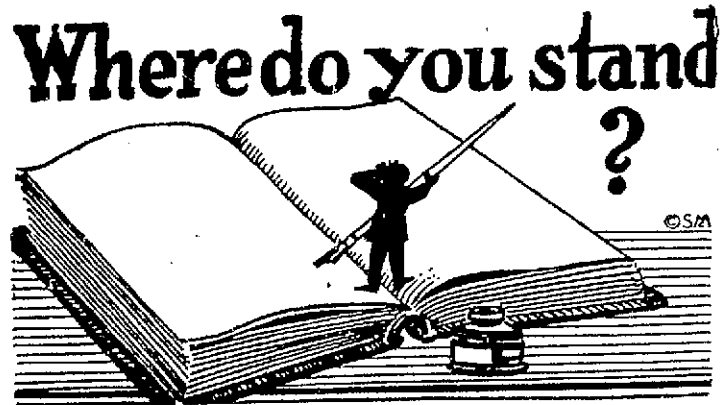
How about a garage right now for the little "Flivver"?

What's that? You can't? You bet you CAN. Why? You can build this special "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Ford Garage for—**for well just get a figure on the HEMLOCK LUMBER** and be astonished at its cheapness.

Don't know how to build it? Don't have to. Just ask us for **FREE PLANS**. Real full-size working plans with necessary details.

We have free plans also for a little more elaborate Ford Garage of "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK. Just ask for Book No. 5. (Don't mention it.)

THE HEMLOCK MANUFACTURERS
of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan
We ground the best lumber about "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK and we do not sell it. Get it from your LOCAL LUMBER DEALER.



Where do you stand?

YOUR business and social standing in the community of times depends upon the security of your financial standing, because this, in a measure, reflects the character of the man.

On which side of the ledger do you stand? You don't know? You can be conversant with the exact status of your business affairs if you open an account at this bank and also take advantage of our conscientious, courteous advice.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
GRAND AVENUE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgeon
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women
Heart and Lungs

DR. J. J. ROBB
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines
X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

Why We Fight

No. 6
Because German Lust of Conquest
Menaces in Many Ways Our
Very National Existence

By CLARENCE L. SPEED
Secretary of the War Committee of the
Union League Club of Chicago.

Any one of the reasons why we are at war with Germany, as outlined in previous articles of this series, would be sufficient justification for this magazine taking up arms. Only extreme patience, coupled, often, with complete failure to recognize the seriousness of the German menace to America and the world, kept the United States out of the war for nearly three years before it finally decided to join in. In fact, justification for war with Germany existed years before the conflict in Europe was begun.

It has been shown that Germany, for years, had been plotting within our borders, encouraging immigrants to become citizens and at the same time remain faithful to the Kaiser. She filled our land with spies and agents of disorganization when, to all outward appearances, relations between America and Germany, were of the most friendly character.

From evidence supplied by the Germans themselves, it has been shown that Germany's doctrine might alone is right would menace the very independence of the United States just as surely as it destroyed that of Serbia and Belgium, just as soon as Germany felt herself strong enough to make a formal attack. German lust of conquest knew no bounds.

Events of the last year have proven that Germany, having split the world in half by her creation of a Balkan empire, extending from the Baltic almost to the Persian gulf, was planning to devour the halves separately. The fact that our half of the world was being reserved for dessert was all the more reason why we should enter the war while a part, at least, of the other half was still making resistance.

Finally, when the collapse of Russia revealed the fact that Germany was fighting, not a war of self-preservation, but one of conquest pure and simple, and that the freedom of the entire world was menaced, any question of why we are fighting seemed superfluous.

The military party in Germany started off the war because it believed the time ripe for conquest.

Proof that ambition, and not consideration of its own safety, prompted Germany to begin the war is given by the fact that Serbia and Belgium, two helpless little nations, were the first attacked.

Germany had under no compulsion, signed a solemn treaty to protect the neutrality of Belgium. When she branded this treaty "a scrap of paper," she gave proof that all her treaties would be considered void when her interests demanded.

In her invasion of Belgium meant the tearing up of every treaty which existed between Germany and other nations. It was ample justification for America going to war at that moment.

This did not spur America at the time, but Germany's cruelty in Belgium, surpassing anything ever before known in modern history, gave further evidence that the world was not safe as long as such a government existed in it.

Then came Germany's conduct on the sea. With her battlefleet cravenly seeking shelter behind the defenses of the Kiel canal, Germany sent out her submarines and began a war on unarmed merchantmen. Women and children were her victims. American citizens by the score went down to death on the Lusitania. The United States made a protest, and Germany promised to mend her ways. This she did, for a time, until she could build a fleet of bigger and better submarines, and then her plate sea warfare broke out with fresh vigor. How could we keep out of war when Germany, after ruthlessly killing our citizens, deliberately closed the sea to us?

German plotters and spies, under the direct leadership of the German ambassador to this country, worked almost openly, blowing up industrial plants, sinking ships in our harbors, and menacing railroads and canals.

Germany, spurred by successes, openly began to announce plans for displacing the United States. She scoffed at the Monroe doctrine, and encouraged the German state in Brazil which, in time would be strong enough to bring about a revolution and overthrow democratic government there.

By her huge armaments, her disregard of treaties, and her evident reliance on force alone, Germany was rapidly making the world an unsafe place in which to live, forcing all other nations to adopt the military system, or be at her mercy.

The German ambition to force German kultur on the remainder of the world was well exploited. Kultur, to the German mind, was not what culture is to us. It was the whole German system of government, of commercialism and of life. There was no place for democracy in a world which bore the stamp of German kultur. If we valued our form of government, we had to go to war.

The fight which England and France took up from the beginning, and in which Belgium and Serbia laid down their lives, was America's fight long before it began, had America realized. Now America does realize, and America cannot and will not make peace until the Prussian lust for conquest is crushed and the Prussian military power eliminated for all time.

MANY HAVE FELT THE SAME WAY

Nothing is to be said in commendation of the spirit of the man who recently advertised in a London newspaper: "Loud, second-hand gramophone, wanted for reprisals." Many people, however, not only in London but in many other towns of the world, are only too familiar with the circumstances which provoked this outrageous and mistaken determination. Such circumstances certainly constitute one of the things which will need to be "seen to" sooner or later.

HOUSE SPARROW IN ENGLAND

In the course of a campaign in England against the swarming and unselective house sparrow, the services of children and "sparrow clubs" were solicited. Bad results were the consequence, since little discrimination was used, and every sort of small bird was mistaken for the proscribed sparrow, and thousands of useful insect eating birds were destroyed, so that exactly the opposite of what was intended was accomplished.

LEAD AND SHOT TRADE ONCE FLOURISHED IN WISCONSIN

Madison, August 6.—Wisconsin has for so many years been leading the states in the Union in the production of dairy products that one is accustomed to think of this as being the only industry that ever flourished in this state to receive industrial recognition. A glance at some of the papers found in the collections of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, however, will remove this idea. According to a study that was made several years ago, it was found that during the territorial days of Wisconsin, the lead and shot trade was the one flourishing industry that served to advertise our state more than anything else. The pioneer shot maker of the upper Northwest Territory was Daniel Whitney of Green Bay, who came to Wisconsin in 1819, and a few years later was at the head of the Helena shot tower company in Iowa. The lead and shot trade had an almost phenomenal development, and during the early days of the forties "one person out of every 25 in Wisconsin was engaged in mining." The average proportion among the rest of the population in the United States was one to 1,122. In 1840 there were 185 smelting plants in the state, with an annual output of more than 20,000,000 pounds of lead, worth upwards of half a million dollars. Before the construction of the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad the great bulk of the output was shipped south, down the Mississippi River. But after 1853 the cross-country lead was carried by rail to the lake ports and from there it found its way to the eastern markets. The high water mark was reached in 1885 when the state produced 400,000 pounds of lead to Milwaukee. These figures were never again reached, and during the war this once flourishing industry developed away until the mines were finally abandoned.—Wis. Hist. Society.

DIRECT ANCESTOR OF MEN

Although there were no houses within a mile of the camp, we were surprised on our first night to hear cocks crowing in the jungle (Yunnan province, tropical China), in Roy Chapman Andrews' words. The note was like that of the ordinary barnyard fowl, except that it ended somewhat more abruptly. The next morning we discovered the place and all its haunts in a deserted rice field, and he flew toward the jungle in a flash of red and gold.

I dropped him and one of his hens with a net and left of "sixes" and found that they were jungle fowl (Gallus gallus) in full plumage. The cock was a splendid bird, spread long necked, black, and green, with a black and wings like a shimmering golden mantle but were hardly more beautiful than the black hen. His under parts were a glossy green. Picture to yourself a black-breasted red game cock, and you will have him in all his glory except that his tail is drooping and he is more pleasant like his general bearing. The female was a trim little bird, with a lilac sheen to her brown feathers and looked exactly like a well-kept "game bantam."

The jungle fowl is the direct ancestor of our barnyard hens and roosters, which were probably first domesticated in Burma and adjacent regions long before the dawn of authentic history. According to tradition, the Chinese received their poultry from the west about 1400 B. C. and they are figured in Babylon cylinders between the sixth and seventh centuries B. C. Although they were probably introduced in Greece through Persia, there is no direct vegetation all the year round. Enriched Europe.

EXERCISE OF WILL NEEDED

Women can obtain greater physical strength and power as soon as they determine to do so, and adopt a different mode of living. There is absolutely nothing in the woman's organization that forbids it, as we are finding out more and more daily. Many young women are too lazy to grow strong. They walk, or do anything that calls for the slightest physical strength. Why? Because there is an inherent quality in the woman's body forbidding it? Not at all. Because they never have done it. There is no other reason on earth.

The women who are growing stronger physically can testify that they cannot do this or that, and answer by doing what they are accused of being incapable of doing. But the more timid and younger ones, who yet hesitate to venture into new fields of activity in the face of opposition and ridicule, need the assistance of professional opinion and the encouragement of those who have gone before.—Montreal Herald.

OLD CITY OF TIMGAD

Timgad is an ancient Roman city, forgotten and buried on the slopes of the Aures mountains. The desert winds heaped the market places and ruined streets with shifting sand; the jackals and birds of prey made the stately forum, with its crumbling columns, their haunts and hunting grounds. For centuries Timgad lay deserted and forgotten, unvisited except by occasional wandering caravans.

In recent years, however, the city has been partially restored and is being built up by French architects and archaeologists. The columns of the facade of the capitol have been re-erected, and the sand cleared from the mosaic floors of the ruined baths, whose colors are as fresh and bright as in the old days of Roman splendor. The arch of Trajan over one of the two main streets stands as it did in the days of the great emperor, the founder of the city. The amphitheater, typically Roman, held at least 4,000 spectators in the days when gladiatorial combats were considerable respectable.

SALE OF BONDS

—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Public Works of the city of Grand Rapids will receive sealed bids for the purchase of \$25,000 Public Park Bonds of the city of Grand Rapids on the 11th day of September 1913 at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the city clerk of the city of Grand Rapids. Said bonds being issued pursuant to Ordinance No. 12, 1913, filed check for the sum of \$500 payable to the city clerk of the city of Grand Rapids must accompany the bids.

Board of Public Works reserves the right to reject any bids. Engraved bonds to be furnished by bidder. Legality of bonds to be approved by Chapman, Cutler and Parker. F. G. GILKEY, City Clerk.

The acrobatic feature of the free attractions at the Marshallfield Fair, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, will be the Marriott troupe of five people. In addition to the usual acrobatic feats, this troupe puts on a wonderful finale in which one of the ladies is strapped to the propeller of an aeroplane revolving 60 times per minute and can lose in full career at the risk of her life. The most sensational act now traveling.

FOR RENT—Lower flat one block from main street, E. T. McCarthy.

500,000 ACRES OF WINTER RYE IS WISCONSIN'S SHARE

Wisconsin, now the second rye-producing state, bids fair to head the list in response to the government appeal to sow a vast acreage of winter rye, instead of the 476,000 acres sown this year. This 25 per cent increase is, in the opinion of R. A. Moore, secretary of the Wisconsin Experiment station, fully warranted by Wisconsin conditions. "It would be difficult to find a section better prepared to grow rye than Wisconsin," says Mr. Moore. "Not a 25 per cent increase, but a 50 per cent increase, should be the aim. With vast armies in the field, we should put forth still greater effort to grow more of our producing crops. Even with the doubled acreage of spring wheat this year it is possible to double our acreage of rye." "In Wisconsin 75 per cent of the rye is the result of 20 years of breeding work. In quality it cannot be surpassed, and the yield is from 10 to 20 bushels greater than that of other varieties. The members of the Wisconsin Experiment association are growing large quantities of rye for seed purposes so that not only Wisconsin but other rye-producing states may find a sufficient amount of the pedigreed variety.

HOW STRANGERS ACT WHEN IN NEW YORK

In an article by a great hotel man in the American Magazine the writer says: "It has always been of interest to me to see how different people from other cities or countries act in New York hotels and restaurants. When a Westerner or a Southerner sits down in a New York restaurant, the first thing he asks for is seafood. Westerners are wild about good oysters, while the Southerner wants fresh clams.

There is an interesting difference, too, about the South Americans and Westerners in New York. The Westerner comes to the city eager for a change in food, room, atmosphere, surroundings and life, everything, except the South American standard is exactly the reverse. He wants his conditions at home duplicated as nearly as possible. And because this has been impressed upon us, we have the hotel Malpian Spanish bell boys, clerks, telegraph operators, waiters, and last but not least, Spanish Cooks."

JUST SUSPICIONS
A senator said the other day: "Attacks on Hog Island are all conceived in the minds of the young men who look too suspiciously at perfectly innocent transactions. 'It's like the young married man who stepped into a coal dealer's and said: 'Send me round a ton of coal, please.' 'Yes, sir. What size?' the dealer asked. 'The young man looked at the dealer severely. 'Exactly the 2,240-pound size,' he said, in a stern voice."

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Department of State
Notice is hereby given that at a primary to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1913, being the third day of said month the following officers are to be nominated:

A Governor in place of Emmanuel L. Taylor, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1915.
A Lieutenant Governor in place of Edward E. Ochsmann, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
A Secretary of State, in place of Meritt H. Hill, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
A State Treasurer, in place of Henry Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
An Attorney General, in place of Spencer Lavan, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
Representative in Congress, for Eighth Congressional District comprised of the counties of Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood and Shawano.
A Member of Assembly, in place of Byron Uttlingham, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1915.

A Sheriff in place of John Norrington, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
A County Clerk in place of Sam Church, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
A County Treasurer in place of Claus Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
A Clerk of the Circuit Court in place of A. B. Bever, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
A Register of Deeds in place of Henry Elbe, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
A District Attorney in place of John Roberts, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
A County Surveyor, in place of W. W. Severus, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1915.
A Coroner, in place of E. H. Holke, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1915.
All other officers required by law to be nominated at such primary.

Dated at Grand Rapids, in said county and state, this 31st day of July A. D. 1913.

SAM CHURCH,
County Clerk, Wood County, Wisconsin.

Aug. 15
Notice of Final Account and to Determine Inheritance Tax to be Assessed by Tax Commission

County Court—Wood County, Wisconsin.—In Probate.
In the matter of the will of Mose Sharkey, deceased.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 11th day of July, 1913, the undersigned sheriff of Wood County, Wisconsin, will sell at the front and north door of the court house, located on Baker street in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 3rd Tuesday (being the 17th day) of September, 1913, at 10 o'clock of said day the following material will be sold and considered as one lot.

The application of Edward Sharkey, executor of the will of Mose Sharkey, deceased, late of Rudolph in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, and for the assignment of said residue of the estate of said deceased to said persons as by law entitled thereto, and for the partition and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable in said estate.

Dated August 25, A. D. 1913.
By the court,
W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

Aug. 15
Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure

State of Wisconsin, Wood County in Circuit Court.
Agneska Jaboda and Frank Jaboda, her husband, Plaintiffs, vs. Antonio Sabarino and Maria Parina, his wife, Salvatore Giglio and Josephine Giglio, his wife, William J. Moore and David Atkinson, Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 11th day of July, 1913, the undersigned sheriff of Wood County, Wisconsin, will sell at the front and north door of the court house, located on Baker street in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 3rd Tuesday (being the 17th day) of September, 1913, at 10 o'clock of said day the following material will be sold and considered as one lot.

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BIG ROAD MEETING

Madison, August 13.—That the main highways of Wisconsin are today in better shape than they ever were.

That by October 1st these main arteries, or Trunk Highways, will be improved 50% over their previous condition as a result of the patrol maintenance system.

That by September 1st, when all the Wisconsin road markings are in position, this state will have the best road marking system in America. This was the gist of the reports made at the annual meeting of the Good Roads Association of Wisconsin, just come to a close. Those present were full of enthusiasm at the accomplishments of the Good Roads Association in securing the passage of the State Trunk Highway Act, under which these improvements are being made, and there was the most optimistic feeling for the future.

The Association resolved to give the biggest good roads celebration ever held in the middle west in October, on the occasion of the opening of the Sheridan Road from Milwaukee to the Illinois state line. The completion of this road is due to the State Trunk Highway Act, passed last year by the Wisconsin Good Roads Association of Wisconsin.

This road is one of military importance, and the celebration will feature the passage of military trucks will be moved over the road that day and bodies of troops transported from Milwaukee to the Illinois county line. Prominent officials from throughout the entire nation will be invited. Four distinct celebrations will be held, at Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and the Illinois line.

Officers and directors elected at the annual meeting are as follows: Directors, A. R. Hirst, Madison; Walter Reed, Racine; W. H. Kosses, Milwaukee; Elmer S. Hall, Green Bay; R. S. Davis, La Crosse; Ernst J. Perry, Fond du Lac. The following directors held over: C. C. Lacolus, Milwaukee; Charles Lohr, Chippewa Falls; A. H. Zimmerman, Wausau. The directors selected the following officers: Pres. C. C. Jacobus, Milwaukee; Vice President, Elmer S. Hall, Green Bay; Treasurer, E. J. Perry, Fond du Lac; Secretary, W. H. Reese, Milwaukee. F. A. Cannon of Madison continues to act as Executive Secretary.

It was resolved to change the place and time of the annual meeting to the road school at Madison in February.

The Marshfield Fair, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, will not be run for profit. It will be a showing of the fruits of the year of the resources that we are putting behind our boys in France, regardless of expense. Bring in your stock and produce for the great patriotic exposition. R. Williams, Secy., Sexton Bldg.

OLD AND TRUE EXPRESSION

The origin of the expression: "In union there is strength," is not known, but the sentiment in various forms has been current a very long time. A Latin author of ancient time said: "By union the smallest states thrive, by discord the greatest are destroyed." The American author of "The Flag of Our Union," said: "United we stand; divided we fall."

A LONG SHOT
"What book does the lady want?" "She says it is something with a question mark, something odd." "Try her on the Odyssey."

HER GOLDEN CIRCLET

There are several theories as to the origin of the wedding ring. Here is one of them: Before the time of mints and coinage the gold money in Egypt was made in the form of a ring, passing worn on the ring and safe keeping. The men and women, therefore, had all their gold or wealth made into rings, and for the majority of people the rings were no larger than the pharaoh's hands of today. Thus, when the groom placed the ring on the bride's finger he meant exactly what the modern service makes him say: he did actually endow his bride with all his worldly goods.

America at peace was a heavy-spend-ing, pleasure-seeking, wealthy Nation.

America at war must be a heavy-sav-ing, duty-seeking, substantial Nation.

Do your part to make US so.

Save in Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and a Savings Account in this bank. All three work for Victory. All three build after-war wealth for YOU.

\$1 Opens an Account—Your regular deposits and 3% interest paid by us, keep it growing.

Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side

Red Crown Gasoline is the "Balanced Ration" for Automobiles

Give to man an unbalanced diet and the human machinery clogs —is inefficient and needs repairs.

Use gasoline without a perfect and continuous chain of boiling point fractions and you have excessive carbon, jerky power and a racked engine.

Buy Red Crown Gasoline

It contains a perfect chain of boiling point fractions, commencing at about 95 degrees Fahrenheit and continuing in an unbroken chain to above 400 degrees.

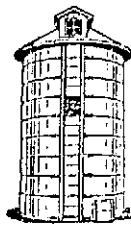
It is made especially for automobiles by the greatest refining organization in the world with all the care and precision the greatest physician would use in prescribing a diet—to give a "balanced ration."

23.9c Per Gallon at the Standard Oil Service Station Baker and 2nd Streets
Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

SAVE MONEY!

Buy your Silos and Tanks at home. We manufacture them and are submitting a few prices on standard sizes:

10x20	\$105.00
10x24	\$126.25
10x26	\$136.40
12x20	\$125.00
12x24	\$149.60
12x26	\$162.50
14x24	\$171.50
14x26	\$185.75
14x28	\$198.50



Write or call and see us. We have all sizes and can make prompt delivery if we get your order now.

Vesper Silo & Tank Co.
Vesper, Wisconsin.

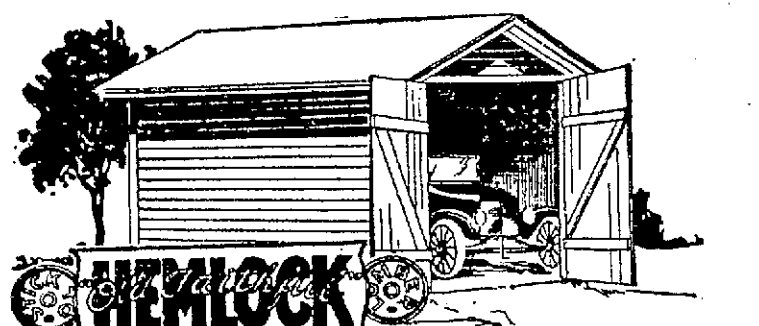
You'll find more tobacco satisfaction in the condensed Real Gravely Chewing Plug than in a thick piece of ordinary tobacco.



Peyton Brand
Real Gravely Chewing Plug
10c a pouch—and worth it

Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug

P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company
Danville, Virginia



SPECIAL FORD GARAGE

How about a garage right now for the little "Fliv"?

What's that? You can't? You bet you CAN. Why, you can build this special "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Ford Garage for— for—well just get a figure on the HEMLOCK LUMBER and be astonished at its cheapness.

Don't know how to build it? Don't have to. Just ask us for FREE PLANS. Real full-size working plans with necessary details.

We have free plans also for a little more elaborate Ford Garage of "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK. Just ask for Book No. 5. (Don't mention it.)

THE HEMLOCK MANUFACTURERS
of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan
We spread the word years ago "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK LUMBER and we do not sell it. Get it from your LOCAL LUMBER DEALER.

MEN TO LEAVE FOR CAMP SHERMAN AUG. 26
Men to be out-fitted for Camp Sherman, California, Ohio, August 26th, 1918, are: William H. Tostler, Grand Rapids, Wis., R. 1.
1918 Registrants
246 Walter Savaske, 973 1/2 St. Grand Rapids, Wis.
78 14 W. Ter Danne, Harlowton, Montana.
89 27 Joseph M. Jacekela, Milwaukee, Wis.
72 23 John M. Barth, 512 N. Central Ave., Marshfield, Wis.
61 36 Otto Kolander, 1000 S. Vine St., Marshfield, Wis.
Alternates
234 27 Joseph Kolbeck, Auburndale, Wis.
244 40 Frank Krause, Rib Lake, Wis.
41 43 Henry Hansen, Marshfield, Wis., R. 1.
32 45 John Zwick, Marshfield, Wis., R. 6.
WANTED—10 girls, Rodda Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.
This is authorized by the Wisconsin Republican Club, Charles Puls, Jr., Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee, Wis. main Paid \$4.00.

"BACK THE BOYS"
(Written for Record-Herald)
Back to the curb the other day. Watched the boys as they marched away. Said to myself, can't go just now. But I will make this simple vow: I'll Back the Boys.
Back them up wherever they be, Back them up on land or sea, Back them through the battle's din, Back them when retreat they're in, 'Til "Back the Boys."
Back them thru their joys and tears, Back them up in future years, Back them if perchance they fall, Back them with my life-long will.
ANNOUNCEMENT
To the Voters of Wood County
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff on the republican ticket at the September primary and will appreciate your support.
Respectfully yours,
CLIFF BLUETT.

WHERE THE CHILDREN SHOULD REPORT
Grading in public schools for opening of school on Monday, September 2, 1918.
High School and Eighth grade
All eighth grade pupils will report at the Lincoln High school. High school pupils may consult with Mr. Baidard on Tuesday, August 27, at 10:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. daily, at the Lincoln school.
Those wishing to enter the Industrial, Commercial, or Evening school may consult with Mr. Hayward, at the Witter school.
East Side
Seventh Grade—7th Grade pupils will report to Miss Ketchel, Howe school, second floor.
Sixth Grade—All 6th Grade pupils will report to Miss Montgomery, Howe school, third floor, for grading.
Fifth Grade—All 5th Grade pupils will report to Miss Phymian, Howe school, third floor.
Fourth Grade—All 4th Grade pupils will report to Mrs. Selma Rosman, Howe school, third floor.
Third Grade—All 3rd Grade pupils will report to Miss Dowling, Howe school, second floor.
Second Grade—All 2nd Grade pupils will report to Miss Morgan, Irving school, second floor.
First Grade—All 1st Grade pupils will report to Miss Richter, Howe school, first floor.
Living north of Wisconsin street will report to Miss Morgan, Irving school, second floor.
Living south of Wisconsin street will report to Miss Richter, Howe school, first floor.
Living west of Wisconsin street will report to Miss Richter, Howe school, first floor.
Living east of Wisconsin street will report to Miss Richter, Howe school, first floor.
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LOCAL ITEMS
Misses Alice and Helen Houghton are visiting at Manitowish this week.
Miss Viola Palmer returned Saturday from a two weeks visit at Lake Mills.
Charles Phillips is in Duluth where he has accepted a position in the shipyard at that place.
Miss Anna Holmuller returned on Saturday from a two weeks outing in northern Wisconsin.
Mrs. Harry Blackbush and daughter, Ruth, have returned from a visit at Milwaukee and Madison.
City Engineer A. T. Thompson and little daughter visited with his parents at Manitowish, over Sunday.
Frank Dudley was home from Camp Grant over Sunday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dudley.
August Bault, one of the prosperous farmers of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Tuesday.
Mrs. H. Vadenals of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday while in the city on business.
George Rivers of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday while in the city on business.
Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Williams of Ladysmith spent several days in the city last week visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Williams.
Vernie McStueck arrived home this week from the Lakewood hospital in New Jersey, having received an honorable discharge from the army on account of physical disability.
—Hear M. G. Eberlein, republican candidate for congress at the band stand after the band concert Thursday evening.
John Potts of New Home, was in the city on Saturday on business and while here he favored the Tribune with a pleasant call. Mr. Potts is everything down his way looking first class.
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Milbrough and daughter, Carrie, and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Gess of Merrill motored down from Merrill on Sunday and spent the day visiting at the Albert White home on Fourth Ave. N.
Wm. F. Anderson and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor of Oaklawn were in the city over Sunday as guests of the former's brother, John Anderson of the firm of Jensen & Anderson. The trip was made in the Anderson car.
The advertisement of The First National Bank calls attention to their new service in connection with Liberty bonds. There are a great many people who will be glad to take advantage of the protection thus afforded without cost.
Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Lou of Aldorf were in the city on Tuesday looking after some business matters and favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. Mr. Lou reports that he has some pipe corn on his place already, and that things are looking up and his way.

DROWNED IN ARTIFICIAL LAKE
Marshall Heard—Nick Lehr, a pioneer resident of the city, was found yesterday morning (Friday) drowned in the artificial lake at Manitowish. The body was discovered about 9 A. M. by Melvin Korth, son of Joe Korth, who with two of his cousins from Green Bay, had gone to the lake for play. The body was lying near the shore and in an under suit, which indicates that he had gone in bathing. His clothes were found later, on the bank near where the body was found.
Deceased was last seen Wednesday afternoon. He owns a small acreage of land near the lake and when seen he was going in that direction. It is presumed that during the heat of the afternoon he went to the lake for a swim to cool off and was taken with cramps for otherwise he could have gotten out as the water is not more than four or five feet deep and where the body lay it was only a few feet from shore.
The boys making the find immediately reported it to the police who had the body removed to the Upham undertaking rooms. The drowning no doubt took place between four and five o'clock Wednesday afternoon.
Deceased came to this city from Washington county, where he was born, thirty-three years ago. He came here and has resided here ever since. He was 66 years of age. His wife preceded him in death five years ago. He leaves a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter, Mrs. Anna Klauke, Mrs. Adolph Bell, Mrs. C. R. Miller, Mrs. Mathilda Conklin, and the Misses Odella and Martha Lehr and one son, Edwin Lehr.
The funeral will take place Monday from St. John's Catholic church.

WOMEN RUN CURE MARKET
A cure market recently organized by the women of Manitowish, has proved so successful that the council has taken it over as a municipal enterprise. The plan was worked out by the urban house demonstration agent of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College, together with several of Manitowish's public-spirited women, in order to give a fair price to both the housewife and the producer. A committee cooperative with near-by truckers in arranging to plant every two weeks in order to guarantee the women a constant supply of fresh vegetables. Potatoes, butter, cottage cheese, and poultry are also sold. A fee of 25 cents is paid by all those selling products. This goes into a general fund for advertising the market and keeping the streets clean.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS
—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that sealed bids will be received by the undersigned committee, at McManley & Pomeroy's Hardware Store at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, up to 10 o'clock A. M. August 21, 1918, for the building of a concrete and brick wall and concrete gutter on the Court House grounds, city of Grand Rapids, according to the detailed plans and specifications, which may be seen at the said store of McManley & Pomeroy, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.
All bids should be accompanied by a certified check in the amount of five (5%) per cent of the bid.
The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Dated August 17, A. D. 1918.
J. H. C. PROPERTY COMMITTEE OF THE County Board of Supervisors of Wood County, Wisconsin.

DIFFERENCE IN TALK
"The English and the American speak the same language."
"Not always. In discussing grain the English call everything 'corn' except to a they call that 'maize'."

Facts are Facts

Here are some facts in the war record of our "War Governor":
Favored no embargo on arms, munitions and food. This would have prevented the food shortage in Europe, including bread, and the consequent starvation and death.
Opposed the selective draft law. The following taken up to Senator La Follette on April 10, 1917, bearing this out:
"I am opposed to the selective draft law of conscription because it is a violation of the constitution and a violation of the rights of the citizen. It is a violation of the constitution because it is a violation of the right of the citizen to life, liberty and property. It is a violation of the rights of the citizen because it is a violation of the right of the citizen to life, liberty and property."
Opposed the American policy, a double standard taken by him in the following telegram to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, March 2, 1917:
"We are not interested in the names that lead to the war. We are interested in the peace and the rights of the citizen. We are interested in the peace and the rights of the citizen. We are interested in the peace and the rights of the citizen."
Our "War Governor" on the 25th day of June, 1917, appointed Ada Berger, wife of Victor Berger, as the one woman on the central board of education, when Victor Berger had been elected to the Wisconsin legislature. This was a violation of the constitution and a violation of the rights of the citizen.
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THE RECORD OF SENATOR ROY P. WILCOX FOR LOYALTY, NOT ONLY IN THE LEGISLATURE, BUT ON THE PLATFORM, HAS BEEN WITHOUT A FLAW. SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE IN JULY, 1917, HE HAS DEVOTED HIS ENTIRE TIME TO HIS WORK. HE HAS TAUNTED THE STATE SPEAKING FOR THE RED CROSS, Y. M. C. A. AND K. O. F. WAR FUNDS, ALSO FOR THE LOYALTY LEAGUE AND SPENT THREE WEEKS WITH A JACKIE BAND IN THE LAKE SHORE COUNTIES IN THE THIRD LIBRARY LOAN CAMPAIGN.
ROY P. WILCOX
OF EAU CLAIRE, WIS.
Republican Candidate for Nomination
ALL-AMERICAN
—CANDIDATE FOR—
GOVERNOR
Primary, September 3

TRAINING FOR NURSES OFFERED BY UNIVERSITY
To meet the need for well-trained women nurses, both during the war and afterward, the departments of medicine and home economics at the University of Wisconsin are offering courses, which are recognized by law as approved laboratory courses for prospective nurses, and have arranged a course of study whereby the requirements for the certificate of registered nurse may be secured in the shortest possible time.
The student who elects nursing as a major study may complete the requirements for the bachelor of science degree and acquire the nurse's certificate in less than four years, by attending summer school in addition to the regular work in the university year. Since the age limit for those entering the nursing profession is 21, this arrangement will permit the high school girl to enter the university and prepare herself as a hospital nurse, public health nurse, social welfare nurse, or industrial nurse at practically the same age as would have been the case if she had entered the three year nursing course immediately after graduating from the high school.
At least "nine months" credit is to be granted to college graduates who have taken approved laboratory courses during their college work, according to a bill passed by the state legislature last February, and the university is cooperating so that the time needed for fulfilling the requirements for the certificate will be made as short as possible.

GUARD MILK FOR NAVAL CADETS
The quality of the milk furnished for the use of the future naval officers of the United States Navy at Annapolis is being closely guarded. Representatives of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, Md., and on each visit the dairy is inspected and the bacterial count is taken of a number of samples of milk and recommendations for improvement are made. There are in this dairy about 200 grade Holstein cows.
FOR SALE—Five inside doors at a reasonable price. Inquire of Mr. John Lind, 876, 4th Ave. N. Tel. 684.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT
Authorized, published and to be paid for by Edward E. Browne, Waupaca, Wisconsin, at the regular rate of 20 cts per inch.
LIBERTY BONDS STORED FREE!
Liberty bonds should be kept where they cannot be burned or stolen. If you do not need a safety deposit box for other papers, we will take care of your Liberty bonds in our vault, free of charge.
It is not necessary for you to be a customer of this bank in order to take advantage of this service, and we hope the public generally will feel free to do so.
First National Bank
GRAND RAPIDS -- WISCONSIN
"The Bank That Does Things for You"

Getting Ready For School.
Again we offer Coats, Suits and Dresses at a saving of \$5.00 to \$6. Don't hesitate in buying for next spring on account of style changes our present styles will be good next spring.
\$1.85 Childrens Bathing Suits, clearing price \$1.35
Bathing Caps at 1/2 price.
Wash goods clearance continues
Pretty Francy Voiles Clearing prices per yd. 35, 29, 25 & 15c
50c Sport suitings, Clearing price 25c
Special purchases combined with our Clearing Sale Offerings enable us to offer saving opportunities in preparing your girls and boys for school.
Girls Gingham Dresses at \$1.25 & 98c
New Fall Plaid Dresses up to size 16 at \$3.98
Toile Du Nord Gingham in Plaids & stripes per yd 32c
8 to 14 yr. middies at 65c
Misses and Ladies Middies at 10 per cent discount.
Childrens Muslin Drawers 8 and 10 yrs. at 15c
Ladies and Misses Muslin Drawers at 25c
5 and 6 yr. Knee Pants in Corduroy & Worsted at 35c
Ladies Best Knitted Silk Hose, Black, white & all colors Best hose for wear, Still selling at 75c
Childrens hose, best qualities, reasonably priced
Racine tocking feet, per pair. 15c
Hair Ribbon per yd. 25c
Ribbon Pennants at half-price.

Who IS Responsible For It?
Someone is violating the Law of the State of Wisconsin by issuing and circulating, by mail from outside the State, the "War Votes of Representative Browne" without showing the name and address of the author or the person causing it to be published, issued or circulated.
IS IT A DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL MOVE?
IS IT THE SPECIAL INTERESTS REVENGING THEMSELVES BECAUSE OF BROWNE'S WORK FOR THEIR HIGHER TAXATION?
In his speech in Congress on Excess Profits July 6, 1918, Browne quotes from Leslie's Weekly of Dec. 29, 1917, as follows:
"Is it surprising that a feeling of hopelessness prevails in financial circles as the New Year dawns, and the fear that until a new congress is chosen little relief can be expected? A new House of Representatives will be chosen next fall, with every promise that its political complexion will be completely changed from that of the present congress. If this hope should be justified, it would give a decided stimulus to the stock market."

THIS VOTE RECORD IS MISLEADING
It goes back to 1915 and takes up matters that were discussed and settled in the last campaign.
Its statements are incomplete and unfair. For example: the first vote mentioned was an amendment to the army bill increasing the appropriation already made in the bill for armships; the bill as passed was all that was wanted by the Military Committee and the Administration; the Amendment spoken of was opposed by the Administration Military Committee and the vote stood 34 Yeas and 253 Nays.
On Dec. 7, 1917, when the vote of War on Austria was passed Browne was in a hospital in Washington recovering from an operation and had been granted a leave of absence. See Congressional Record Page 29.
Space does not permit pointing out the incompleteness and unfairness of this article but Mr. Browne again states that HE HAS VOTED IN SUPPORT OF EVERY WAR MEASURE SINCE THE DECLARATION OF WAR.
EDWARD E. BROWNE HAS EXPERIENCE IN LEGISLATIVE MATTERS; IS NEXT TO THE RANKING REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF TWO GREAT COMMITTEES; IN THIS TIME WHEN THE LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE OF EVERY MAN IS NEEDED BY HIS COUNTRY IS IT WISE TO SEND A NEW MAN TO CONGRESS?
EBERLEIN HAS STILL FAILED TO MAKE A WRITTEN OR PRINTED REPLY OF "YES" OR "NO" THAT COULD BE KNOWN ALL OVER THE DISTRICT, TO BROWNE'S LETTER ASKING HIM HOW HE WOULD HAVE VOTED ON WAR UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES EXISTING ON APRIL 5th, 1917.
Re-Elect Congressman Edward E. Browne Primary September 3, 1918.

Packers' Costs and Profits
How much do you think it costs—
1. To dress beef, cure hides, and prepare all the numerous by-products?
2. To cool the meat for two or three days before shipment?
3. To freight it to all parts of the country in special refrigerator cars, iced daily?
4. To carry it in hundreds of branch houses, each with its refrigerating plant?
5. And to deliver it to the retailer—sweet and fresh—in less than two weeks after dressing?
Swift & Company did all this for you in 1917 at an expense of less than 2 1/2 cents per pound of beef sold, including an average profit of 1/4 of a cent a pound.
Figure for yourself how little effect this cost and profit had on prices you paid for beefsteak.
Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Getting Ready For School.
Again we offer Coats, Suits and Dresses at a saving of \$5.00 to \$6. Don't hesitate in buying for next spring on account of style changes our present styles will be good next spring.
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W. C. WEISEL.

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America's Achievement Behind the Lines

Greatest Scheme of Communications Ever Used in Warfare Is Rapidly Nearing Completion.

The London Times has published two articles describing as "the most important development of what the American forces have accomplished in France during their first eleven months' participation in the war." The following are extracts from these articles.

The Americans in France are rapidly pushing to completion the longest and in many respects the greatest scheme of communications ever used in warfare. A trip over these lines today is a deeply impressive experience. Since Mr. Newton D. Baker, the United States secretary of war, inspected them less than three months ago, the work is fairly inspiring; forward, the very landscape changes overnight.

After two solid weeks of travel, inspecting every main phase and much of the detail of this vast project, I return convinced that what the Americans have accomplished since their first detachment of troops landed in France 11 months ago will stand out in history as one of the greatest achievements of the war. The bearing of this vast work upon the whole war program is supremely important. There is no doubt in my mind that the extent of it, the magnitude of it and the future possibilities of it should be made clear to the public, both here and in the United States.

It is well at the outset to state some facts. The French had all their sources of supply near at hand, and the establishment of their lines of communication was a comparatively simple affair. The British, with all their sources much further away from the fighting areas and with water transport entering as an important factor into their scheme, had a much more difficult task in planning and perfecting their supply scheme.

But great as was the British problem, that which confronted the Americans when they entered the war was immeasurably greater. Their armies and all their war materials had to be brought thousands of miles from their sources of supply; the submarine campaign was at its highest point of efficiency; the adoption of the convoy system considerably reduced the capacity of shipping facilities, which, even in the most favorable circumstances, would have been totally inadequate to the demands made upon them; there were no large modern ports on the coast of France; nor was there any sufficient railway facilities to accommodate the vast stream of men and materials which must flow steadily in, with constantly increasing volume, from the date when the first detachment of United States soldiers landed on French soil.

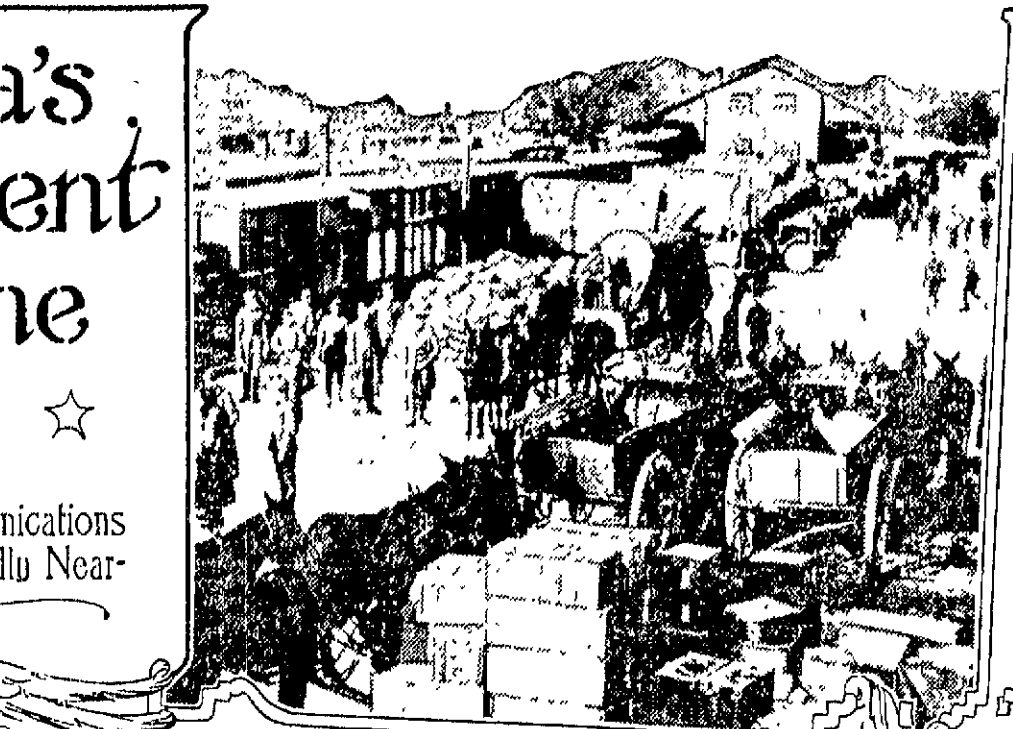
At the same time one must realize that, from the moment war was declared, America itself was rapidly resolving into a huge engine of war. With raw materials, industries, coal and railways, all put quickly under government control, and each day becoming more centralized for the sole purpose of multiplying the output of war requirements, the pressure toward France increased with startling rapidity. Indeed, it was measured only by the utmost limit of available shipping space. That situation has continued right up to the present, and will continue, no matter how great the output of new ships may be, for a considerable time to come.

To take care of this steadily growing volume of men, horses, guns and supplies, to solve the most exacting problem of the war, the American people have organized a system of communications, a system of lines, in length, adequate to care for an army of the future numbering millions, at the same time meeting all the transport requirements of the entire population centered over the great stretch of France through which these lines extended—that was the task which confronted the first detachment of American engineers who landed here 11 months ago.

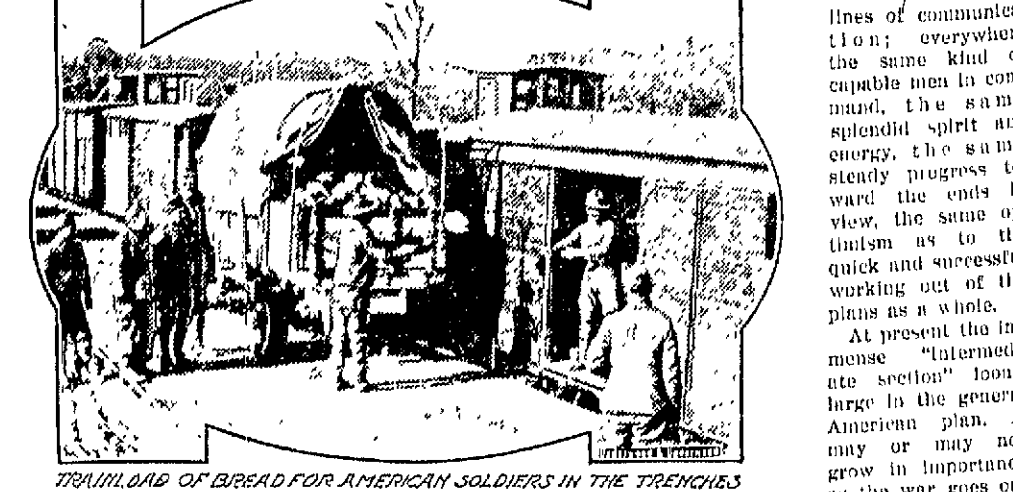
But with all their difficulties the Americans had one substantial advantage over the British, or even the French. They were able to profit by the three years' war experience of these two nations and shape the details of a considerable part of their main program in accordance with the full development of the British and French war machinery. They were not slow to avail themselves of this advantage, and the enormous progress they have made is due to the small measure of organization with which they adopted and incorporated into their own scheme certain features of organization which the British and French had evolved through a long period of actual warfare. The cordial way in which the British and French transport and other officials received the Americans and gave them every possible kind of aid and advice is one of the many bright chapters in this story of achievement.

This was the only substantial advantage the Americans had. Their handicaps were manifold, their task colossal. How ardently they attacked their problems and conquered one after another of the obstacles which confronted them stands out in clear perspective as one passes along their great lines of communication today. Sixty days more will see the greater part of the whole vast scheme in full operation. Even now the completed part of the system is equal to all demands made upon it, and with labor and materials available in fairly equal proportions, as they are now, the actual construction work is going ahead more rapidly than ever.

What the American forces in France have accomplished thus far is almost incredible. For instance, out of the waste lands adjacent to an old French port they have constructed a splendid line



AMERICAN RAILROAD YARD "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE." PHOTO BY CAPT. J. H. HARRIS.



TRAINLOAD OF BREAD FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES.

of modern docks, where every day now ships are piling forth their cargoes of men and war materials, guns and munitions. This dock system is the key to the future, where ships are constantly discharging American cargoes. A huge new warehouse system at this point is also nearing completion; even now it is able to take care of the great flood of supplies which is constantly pouring in.

In the old part of this same coast town the Americans have installed motor operation and cold storage plants, a motor reception park, and quarters for storing supplies for ordnance and aviation forces. These are more or less temporary structures, and will be merged in the new future in the general scheme which is now being completed in the outskirts of the town.

In addition to the new docks, warehouses and extensive railway yards (these latter have a tonnage of nearly 200 miles), work is well advanced on the new car assembly shop, where already, when I saw it in its incomplete state, 20 odd freight cars a day, of three different designs, were being turned out and put into immediate service. Another assembly plant has been constructed—at a different point—to handle all the cars which are transported here from America "knocked-down"—that is, in sections, in order to economize shipping space. At this plant these steel cars are now being assembled at the rate of a complete train a day, and plans are rapidly unfolding for a large extension of the work. Here, too, a huge camp has been built for the negro stevedores, also a regional camp and two big rest camps, each providing for many thousands of American soldiers, who march thence from the docks to be sifted and rearranged for dispatch to the various training camps farther inland. Not far from here work on a new 20,000-bed hospital is forging ahead, and 30 days from now it will be virtually completed. This is the largest hospital center yet constructed. It is composed entirely of small, one-story, light, airy and attractive structures, divided into small squares, laid out on a great, open stretch of sand, surrounded by pine trees, and altogether promising to be an ideal institution of its kind.

In this same section is an immense new military camp, also under way, for the several brigades of artillery which were expected when I was there, and, like the hospital enterprise, it is in strong hands and promises well. It includes a large regional camp, in which were several thousand horses at the time of my visit. The work in this section, which is typical of that at all the other base ports I visited, is being vigorously and intelligently directed. Strong executives are in charge, and the spirit of the workers is excellent throughout. Everywhere the Americans are realizing that they have "caught up with themselves," and now that they can visualize the completion of what a few months ago looked so much like an impossible undertaking they are buoyed up, happy and inspired by their success; they have conquered obstacles and overcome conditions which only great ability and indomitable spirit could possibly surmount.

One realizes, after inspecting the character and extent of the work at the several base ports, that the Americans have taken care that here lies the strength of their future scheme of operations. These port schemes are great affairs today; but they are so worked out as to be capable of almost unlimited expansion. This is highly important, for the war developments of the past two months have clearly pointed the way toward greater unity of effort by the allies and greater mobility of action by the French, British and American fighting forces. The task is toward a pooling of all effort and supplies, the natural outcome of centralization under a single command. This may easily resolve the American base ports in France into main reserve centers, from which their channels of distribution will radiate directly to railroads on all parts of the front, instead of mainly through the intermediate and advance area centers, which are now being constructed. These latter, in that event, would be utilized in connection with the great and ever-growing training centers through which, for a long time to come, the American army of 2,000,000 or more, in the making, must pass.

As at the base ports, so I found conditions all along the hundreds of miles of the American

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

ACCOUNTS FOR THE FARM HOME.

Household Expenditures									
Item	Amount	Item	Amount	Item	Amount	Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Food	10.00	Shelter	5.00	Transportation	2.00	Utilities	1.00	Insurance	0.50
Medical	0.50	Education	1.00	Recreation	1.00	Personal	1.00	Household	1.00
Other	0.50								

Records May Be Classified When Made or at the End of Each Month.

FARM HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS URGED

Two Simple Methods of Making and Classifying Records of Expenditures.

USE ORDINARY BLANK BOOK

Details Encourage Economy and Show Relation of Home Expenses to Farm Business—Ten Divisions Satisfactory.

The modern farmer's wife is no longer satisfied with the old accepted idea that "the farm gives us a living," but she gets out her pencil and paper and asks "How much of a living does it give us?"

Generations ago neither the farmer nor the farm household had any but minor dealings with the outside world. Under such conditions the need for accounts was slight. But these conditions no longer exist. The farm household, though still in many cases receiving its major support in farm products consumed at home, purchases far more extensively than ever before from outside sources. Farm household accounts have become essential to economy.

Household expenses on the farm are very intimately associated with the business of the farm itself. The farm normally supplies much material which otherwise would become a household expense. The household, in turn, very often furnishes board for farm labor, which would otherwise be a farm expense. Merely from the standpoint of keeping track of household expenses as related to the farm business, household accounts are desirable and should serve to supplement and round out farm accounts.

Ways of Keeping Records.

There are two methods of keeping a record of household expenditures. One is to record the purchases, or money paid out, without classifying the expenditures. The other is to classify when the record is made. The first method is very simple, requires no special form, and gives all necessary information regarding expenditures. At the end of the month or at the end of the year the total expenditures merely may be determined. In order, however, to know the totals for each kind or class it will be necessary to make up a monthly summary, in which the items will be distributed in different columns, by classes. This extra work at the end of each month (or at the end of the year) may cause discouragement and neglect of classification, with the result that the greatest good that could be obtained from the records is not realized.

Under the second method, in addition to being entered all together in one column, the items are classified in separate columns. This method has the same advantages as the first method and the additional advantage of allowing for the distribution of the items of expenditure to the proper classes without the inconvenience of turning to some other page. The distribution may be left to moments of leisure if the farmer is busy at the time the entry is made. When the page is filled the next page is begun, the top line next to the heading being reserved for the total carried forward from preceding page. The items may be totaled at the end of the month and these totals carried to the summary page at the end of the book.

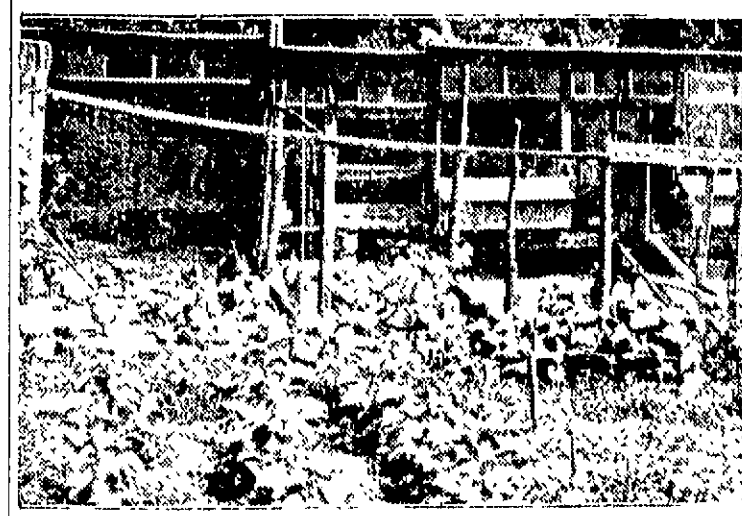
Book Not Important.

The kind of book to use is not important. An ordinary blank day-book or ledger book with a stiff cover may

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

ARE CHICKENS TRESPASSERS?



Hens and a Garden in the Same Back Yard.

INJURY DONE BY FORAGING FOWLS

Local Laws Determine Question of Fencing Garden or Confining Chickens

SHOULD GO HAND-IN-HAND

Agricultural Department Urges the Practice of the Principle of Co-operation and the Theory of Live-and-Let-Live.

The removal of the home garden—against the wishes of the neighborhood—depends upon the laws of the state or ordinances of the town or city in which the garden is located. In some states owners are liable for damage done by stock running at large; in other states the person who wishes to grow a crop must fence it against depredation. In most of the Eastern states owners of stock are required to keep it under fence.

Response to Queries.

These facts are set forth by the United States department of agriculture in response to queries by gardeners who have neighbors raising chickens that harvest the products of Liberty gardens before such products are mature. The department is not prepared to say which type of food-raising is the more profitable and praiseworthy, but says that both can go hand-in-hand if there are proper fences. Whether the poultryman or the gardener must, provide the fence depends upon local statutes, or ordinances, and the rights of the case would be determined under general principles of law.

It is related that a Liberty gardener and a Victory poultryman lived side by side. One morning the poultryman saw the gardener industriously digging.

"What are you doing?" asked the gardener.

"Replanting some early peas," replied the gardener.

"But that looks like my brown leg horn lying beside that hole."

"It is," said the gardener. "My first planting of early peas is inside of her."

Not Humorous Subject.

The legal authorities of the department say that the chicken-and-garden question, far from being a subject of humor, is undoubtedly a serious one, and has probably led to as much trouble, dispute and ill-feeling between neighbors as any other single cause. The department believes, however, that in war time there will be more of a principle of co-operation, and a theory of live-and-let-live. With everyone interested in a maximum war-time food production, some way can usually be found out of the difficulties that may arise through the proximity of chickens and gardens.

Overcoming Objections.

Objection is frequently raised to the keeping of poultry in towns and cities because of the odor which may result, and also because of the noise which is made by roosters crowing, particularly in the early morning. There is no necessity for the poultry flock to become a nuisance to neighbors. The droppings should be cleaned daily and the houses and yards kept in a reasonably clean condition. There will be no annoying odors. The soil in the yard should be stirred or spaded up frequently if not in soil in order to keep it in the best condition. This will not only tend to keep down any odors which might arise, but also allow the droppings to be absorbed into the soil more readily and therefore keep the yard in better condition for the hens.

The Male Bird Need Not Be a Nuisance.

Unless it is intended to hatch chickens from the flock it is unnecessary to keep a male bird. The fact that there is no male in the flock will have absolutely no effect on the number of eggs laid by the hens. The male bird should be sold or eaten just as soon as the hatching season is over.

This is desirable not only for the purpose of eliminating noise, but also to save the feed that would be eaten by the male and for the reason that the eggs produced after the male is disposed of will be infertile. Since these eggs are incapable of chick development they keep much better than fertile eggs, and consequently are superior for preserving or for market.

CHICKENS AT HOME

A yard surrounded by a five-foot fence will, under most conditions, keep chickens at home. If the fence shows tendency to fly over such a fence, the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. A fence made of woven wire is preferable to a fence made of board or other material. A board should not be used at the top of a wire fence, as this gives the hens a visible place to alight and tends to teach them to fly over. The larger the yard which can be provided the more contented the hens will be. It not only gives them greater opportunity to exercise, but often makes it possible to maintain a soil on the yard, which is advisable.

Poultry Yards and Fences.

Breeding stock, and especially growing chickens, should have an abundance of range, while hens kept solely for the production of eggs may be kept on a small area with good results. In rural districts the yarding of poultry is sometimes unnecessary and in such cases colony houses are used to advantage. Under this system it is easy to keep the birds healthy and the feed bill is reduced, as they are able to get a good part of their feed from the range. These houses, which hold about 40 hens, are placed from 200 to 250 feet apart and are moved from place to place as new range is needed.

When poultry flocks are needed, as is the case in keeping poultry in towns and cities, and in some rural sections, as few fences as possible should be erected, as they increase the cost of equipment, labor and maintenance. When very much land is available the poultry yard can often be kept in soil. On good soil this can be done by sowing a 200 to 250 square feet of land per acre (227 to 274 birds to the acre) while more space is necessary on poor or light land. A large number of fowls are usually kept to the acre where double yards are used and the land is frequently cultivated.

Plymouth Rocks and the heavy meat breeds in small yards require fences five to six feet high, while a fence six to seven feet high is necessary for Leghorns. The upper two feet of the fence for the latter may be inclined inward at an angle of 30 degrees, or a strand or two of barbed wire may help keep them confined, while it is sometimes necessary to clip the wing feathers of one wing of those birds which persist in getting out.

Posts may be set or driven into the ground. They should be set eight to ten feet apart with common poultry netting, or 14 to 20 feet with woven wire. Corner posts should be about eight inches in diameter, and be set four feet in the ground, while intermediate posts may be four or five inches in diameter and set three feet in the ground. That part of the post which is set in the ground may be charred or treated with some wood preservative to advantage, while corner posts should be firmly braced or set in cement.

Rural Clubs Help.

Women's rural clubs have done much to further the employment of trained workers for the counties, such as home demonstration agents, county nurses and county social service workers. The state leader of home demonstration agents in Mississippi has said that the women's clubs in that state have been constant and earnest supporters of county extension work in home economics. They have, with their appropriations, bought canning products and given the work a prominent place on their programs.

Fifty hens in a space better adapted to 25 will be no economy.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

St. Paul railway terminals will be enlarged at a cost of \$1,000,000. The output of coal in the British Isles for 1913-14 amounted to 281,135,000 tons; that for 1914-15, 250,395,000 tons, and that for 1915-16, 254,718,000 tons.

Safety is a leading feature of a new motor omnibus which cannot be started while the entrance door is open, while the door cannot be opened while the vehicle is in motion.

Post brick are being retailed in Dublin at a penny each, instead of three for a penny, the price before the war.

Natives of the Pribilof Islands, off the coast of Alaska, where steamers call only a few times each year, have arranged with the government to supply them with motion picture machines and films.

His mother, Mrs. Lennox, living in Bridgeport, Conn., at the age of one hundred and six, was what William Lennox, age seventy, told Deputy Probate Judge J. T. D. Bold, at New Philadelphia, O., when he applied for a license to wed.

The lung motor is an air pump which is used to start the breathing process in newly born babies.

Five aged Jewish women of New York city, all of them of foreign birth, joined in making a large flag, to express the patriotic enthusiasm they feel for America's cause.

Horses fed partly on an "alimentary" ration in France thrived, gained in weight and the lymphatic glands from which they suffered at the beginning of the experiment disappeared.

Charles Travitz, thirteen days old, was operated on recently at the Harrisburg hospital in Harrisburg, Pa., for appendicitis. The operation was successful. The child is the youngest patient to go on the operating table at that institution.

Capt. J. L. Perkins of the marine corps, has the distinction of advancing two steps in two days. After his graduation from Annapolis last year, Captain Perkins was commissioned a second lieutenant of marines June 20. He was made first lieutenant June 30 and captain July 1. He is twenty-four years old.

Burial in Old English Churches.

The places of burial beneath many of the old churches in England are arranged in different ways. In many cases the burial is made in a great hall, as it is done in an open graveyard. In some cases there is a crypt beneath the main floor, the crypt being practically one large vault, and here the coffins are deposited on shelves of stone. Sometimes the crypt is divided into separate vaults which are really small rooms enclosed on all sides by stone walls.

Catching Turtles.

A curious mode of catching turtles is practiced in the West Indies. The captives in attaching a ring and a line to the tail of a species of eucalyptus known as the remora. The live fish is then thrown overboard, and immediately makes for the first turtle it can spy, to which it attaches itself very firmly by means of a sucking apparatus arranged on the top of the head. Once attached to the turtle, so firm is its grip that the fishermen on drawing the line brings home both turtle and the sucker.

"Triumph" Was Worth Earning.

The "triumph," the highest military honor known to the Romans, was not lightly given. The victor must have certain conditions of war. Granted these conditions, the streets were dressed with garlands, and amid applauding crowds drove the general, seated in a chariot. Robed in purple and gold and crowned with laurel he held in his right hand a laurel branch and in his left an ivory scepter.

Combs.

Combs have been used in the toilet since very ancient times. The Greek, the Egyptian and the Roman ladies used them to arrange and hold up their hair; even ladies among the Swiss lake dwellers seem to have been familiar with them. Some of these were made of wood, some of bone, of horn or of ivory. Specimens have often been found at recent years.

Optimistic Thought.

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of skeptics.

OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

In cutting fresh bread heat the knife to prevent the bread from crumbling.

To prevent the juice of berry pie from boiling out grease the edge of the pie with clean margarine.

Old pillow tops of crush can be made into knitting bags.

Stale bread can be used as a basis for many meat dishes.

Thin, brown, toasted bread, with stoved tomatoes, and sprinkled with grated cheese, then browned in the oven, is a savory dish.

Cornmeal may be used with wheat flour about one-quarter of the first and three-quarters of the second, in making white bread.

If cake sticks to the pan let stand on a wet cloth.

In mixing flour for gravy use a silver fork and the gravy will never be lumpy.

Keep your spices in glass jars and a glance will tell you the contents even if not labeled.

Black and white cotton goods should be soaked in a solution of salt water to prevent the black from running.

Potatoes have a much better flavor, if cooked in an iron pot.

Unseasoned cereals can be used to thicken soups, stews or gravies.

Irish moss or the sea moss found in the New England coast and sold in the stores as sea moss, is one patriotic dessert.

Fish will be crisp and brown if it is thoroughly dried on both sides, then dipped in fine cornmeal and plunged into boiling fat.

POULTRY NOTES

Grass clippings are an excellent green feed for chickens.

Even as few hens as six or eight should produce eggs enough, where used economically, for a family of four or five persons throughout the entire year, except during the molting period of the fall and early winter.

In the development of pullets it is not wise to force those intended for egg production or breeding.

With the easy availability of lawn clippings the city poultryman can always have green feed through the summer for his chickens.

Chickens will not do well on fowl-lick ground. If they cannot be moved to fresh runs and the ground sweetened by growing a crop, the ground should be purified by chemicals, or the chickens will not thrive.

The day of the rooster is done as soon as enough eggs have been obtained for hatching.

Remember that eggs produced by the back-yard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials.

For the farmer who does not keep geese, ducks and turkeys, the chicken hen is a source of profit in the way of egg production and the sale of market fowls.

Shade has a big influence on the color and quality of feathers of the chicks.

Clean up often, fight lice and mites. Disinfect the brooder or coops every few days.

The hen has never asked for anything more than a square deal in life to make good.

The more careful a fellow is with his fowls and chicks the more successful will be his results.



Help That Weak Back!

IN THESE trying times the utmost effort of every man and every woman is necessary. But the man or woman who is handicapped with weak kidneys finds a good day's work impossible, and any work a burden. Lame, aching back; daily headaches, dizzy spells, urinary irregularities and that "all-worn-out" feeling are constant sources of distress and should have prompt attention.

Don't delay! Neglected kidney weakness too often leads to gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have brought thousands of kidney sufferers back to health. They should help you.

Personal Reports of Real Cases

A MICHIGAN CASE.
Mrs. John McDonald, 1119 Fourth St., Escanaba, Mich., says: "About sixteen years ago I began to feel my back aching and I could never get it straightened out. My back was so sore that I couldn't straighten it out to save my life and my whole body was a mass of pain. My kidneys were weak and I began to feel very nervous. My hands and feet were swollen and if I crossed my legs into the flesh, a dent remained for quite some time. Six boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured the aches and pains."

A WISCONSIN CASE.
Emily Nowicki, retired farmer, 814 N. Main, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I know Doan's Kidney Pills are good. My kidneys were weak and I had back pain through my loins. The kidney secretions were filled with brick-dust-like sediment. I have been better ever since I got Doan's Kidney Pills and used them. They cured my back pain and my kidneys are perfectly normal." (Statement given August 1, 1919.)

On November 10, 1917, Mr. Nowicki said: "I am only too glad to say Doan's Kidney Pills gave me a complete and lasting cure. I am pleased to endorse the other statements I gave recommending them."

60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mfg. Chem.

No Real "Tang" to It.
A soldier was telling his friends of his experiences out in France, and among other things they discussed was the difference between the heers of the respective countries.

"Well," said the soldier at last, "my idea is that drinking one of those French beers is about like kissing your sister."

Its Superiority.
"Yassah!" proudly said Brother Lunk. "Dis yuh ain de sweet sold gold plated watch dat I got fum a mail avedah so for fuh dollars."

"Is it keep time, huh?" asked Brother Quizz.
"No it? Dur isn't two clocks in dis town, sah, dat kin keep up wid dis time watch when it's right at last!"—Kansas City Star.

The Usual Symptom.
Convalescent—Nurse, I love you! Nurse (experienced)—Yes, but you'll get over that when you're really well.

Consulting His Taste.
"Don't you generally have a hominy when your minister dines with you?"
"Oh, no; he doesn't eat it."

Providing.
"Do you believe it is better to give than to receive?"
"Yes, if it's advice or knocks."

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS-RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Begin Treatment NOW
All Druggists Guaranteed

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops itching, catarrh, itching, itching, itching. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Sample Free. 50c. All druggists or postpaid by mail. The Paxtine Talcum Company, Boston, Mass.

JUDGE DECIDES
STOMACH REMEDY
A GREAT SUCCESS
Commissioner of Medication and Conciliation Board Ties EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses

Judge William L. Chas. says: "I have used EATONIC for years and it has cured me of all my stomach troubles. It is a great success."

Not Without Precedent.
An Illinois preacher who professed to despise education, remarked during a conversation with an educated clergyman:

"I am thankful that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without learning."

A Similar event occurred in Babylon's time," was the quiet retort—You'lls Companion.

Job for Scientists.
The scientists have demonstrated that it is really possible to eliminate the brain from the mind, and though it would distress the little boy next door, we wish they would now turn their attention to a rattlesnake express carrier—Grand Rapids Press.

When two men are unable to agree they usually leave it to the man behind the bar.

When some men talk they don't believe a word they hear.

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Mullein for Redness, Swelling, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids.

"Drops" After the Eyes, Morning or Night for Drops when your Eyes Need Care. Muller's Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

W. H. U. MILWAUKEE, NO. 34-1918.

Success comes to those who are intelligent, enthusiastic and have foresight to select a college where they can specialize and become leaders in their community. A great chance is offered you in getting an education at a small cost in a short time by attending the WINONA BUSINESS COLLEGE, WINONA, MINN. Write for information.

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TEN MILE CREEK

Don't forget one sewing circle next Friday, Aug. 30th at the home of Otto Krohn.

Walter Matthews and Nicholas Gruch visited at the Will Burdette home Sunday evening.

A few from here visited with the La Bude family Sunday afternoon and enjoyed the melons.

The Misses Matthews called on Mrs. Will Burdette Monday morning. Charles Wingardner left for Dodgeville Saturday where he will report for army service.

A large crowd turned out for the dance last Saturday night and we hope to have as good a time this following Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Rankin visited at Will Burdette's home on Sunday.

The Garber family visited at the Jacob Lipsitz home Sunday.

There will be a dance at the home of W. J. Matthews on Sept. 7th. Everybody welcome.

The farewell party on Charles Wingardner which was held Aug. 22nd at Richard Carlson's was well attended and had a good time.

John and Nell Tesser were callers at Will Burdette's home on Sunday.

Ray Burdette and sister, Hazel, visited with the Matthews' children on Tuesday.

Stella Brooker who has been spending the week with Mrs. Will Burdette left for Nekoosa Saturday.

Miss Harriet Matthews and sister, Irene, visited at Otto Krohn's on Monday evening.

Herman La Bude finished laying and returned from the marsh Monday.

School opens Sept. 2nd in the Bell school house with Miss. Rath of Grand Rapids as teacher.

Jacob Lipsitz received word from France last week that his oldest son, Henry, was killed in action on Aug. 9th. The family have the deepest sympathy.

Don't forget the services in the Bell school house on Sunday.

Frank Ricker who has been visiting at the home of his grandfather, W. J. Matthews for the past two months, returned to his home in Chicago on Saturday.

W. J. Matthews who is now working in Nekoosa spent Sunday at his residence on Ten Mile Creek.

Victor Holm of Milwaukee returned home Saturday after a week's visit at the La Bude farm.

James Bryant of Evanston, Ill., who has been out on a business trip, left on Monday for Decorah, Ill., where he will be located as Boy Scout Executive.

LOCAL ITEMS

Miss Cecile Bird of Cardington is a guest at the Lloyd Madsen home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Johnson are camping at the Waubesa Lake on the weekend.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Merwin, Saturday, Aug. 24th.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Lynch on Saturday, Aug. 24th.

John Dougan of Appleton arrived in the city on Wednesday for a visit with Fred Reichel.

Mrs. Ben Merwin of Abbotford is visiting at the home of her son, Arthur Merwin, this week.

Walter Wood left on Wednesday for Milwaukee where he will spend several days on business.

Mrs. Will Henke and Miss Nettie Sandman are visiting in Milwaukee and attending the state fair.

Louis Haycock of Biron was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday while in the city on business.

Mayor C. E. Briere and wife are spending a week camping in the northern part of the state. They expect to return home on Friday.

Miss Margaret Ragan of Frederick, Maryland, arrived in the city Saturday to visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wallace Denner.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duppler of Pittsville spent the past week visiting at the Louis Reichel home, returning to Pittsville on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kuth and daughter, Lucile, of Madison and Miss Alina Twot of Milwaukee are visiting at the Wm. Gleue home.

Mr. Gleue and son, Dennis, made an auto trip south last week and brought the party here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Kirkland, and two children and Mr. and Mrs. W. O'Hare, all of Cedar Falls, Iowa, arrived in this city the fore part of the week for a ten days visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kirkland. They made the journey by automobile and report a fine trip.

New Meat Market

Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts.
SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Beef	
Pot Roast	18c
Choice Boneless Roast Beef	25c
Very Tender Sirloin Steak	22c
Very Tender Porter House Steak	22c
Very Best Round Steak	22c
Choice Fresh Hamburger	22c
Very Good Boiling Beef	15c
Very Good Beef Steak	18c
Choice Beef Tenderloin	28c
Pork	
Choice Pork Roast	28c
Pork Loin Roast	29 1/2c
Pork Rib Roast	29 1/2c
Fresh Spare Ribs	18c
Pork Liver	8c
Pork Steak	28c
Mutton	
Choice Leg Mutton	25c
Choice Loin Mutton	22c
Choice Shoulder Mutton	20c
Mutton Stew	15c
Mutton Chops	22c
Mutton to Boil	20c
Veal	
Choice Leg Veal Roast	28c
Choice Loin Veal Roast	25c
Choice Shoulder Veal	22c
Veal Stew	20c
Smoked and Salt Meats	
Choice Fat Salt Pork	23c
Choice Rump Corned Beef	20c
Choice Rib Corned Beef	15c
No. 1 Bacon by the slab	27c
No. 1 Picnic Bacon by the slab	30c
No. 1 Picnic Hams	20c
No. 1 Reg. Hams	30c
Very Best Boiled Ham	50c
Very Best Dry Beef	50c

BELGIAN RELIEF AND WAR SERVICE

The work of our local committee in making and collecting material and clothing for the use of hospitals and refugees is very gratifying. Since our last shipment, July 19, when 11 boxes were sent to New York for over seas shipment, the following items have been collected and made.

Monday, Aug. 19, the following items were packed in eight large boxes ready for shipment in the Council of Defense rooms at the library, where all things are collected.

51 pair of shoes of all sizes, many of them new, 33 feather pillows, of the finest quality of feathers for hospital use, each weighing two pounds, 1 patch work quilt, the work was done by the S. S. scholars of Mrs. C. R. Gardner's class.

45 ambulance pillows, all dyed dark brown, filled with soft cotton suitable for chair cushions in ambulance service were made by Mrs. Ivah Babcock.

14 beautiful scrap books were made by Mrs. Long of Wild Rose for the D. A. R. society and sent for the convalescents in the over seas hospitals.

12 layettes and clothing for men, women and children, many of the dresses, petticoats for little girls made of grey gingham and outfitting of new materials. All were good serviceable clothes in perfect condition. Jackets, sweaters, caps, felt hats, for men, coats, skirts, dresses, underwear for women, trousers, shirts, hats, for men and boys.

This work is done by volunteer offerings and subscriptions. The people of Grand Rapids are interested very kind and patriotic in making this human work possible, and the three shipments thus far sent by the committee are a very large evidence of the generosity and unselfishness of our people. No one should be anything that can be of use to the suffering victims of this terrible war. The hospitals need all we can send to help take care of our boys and the Allies, and the Refugees who have absolutely nothing, and after four years of living homeless lives are reduced to fearful want and destitution. So we ask all to contribute to these efforts by adding the relief committee in sending as much clothing and comforts for the soldiers in the hospitals as possible before the cold weather comes. Each month a shipment will be made. Old clothing, bedding and hospital supplies left at the library in the Council of Defense Rooms will be most carefully received and duly acknowledged. Also any gifts of money, no matter how small will be much appreciated.

The work of making layettes for new born babies is only possible by the contribution of labor, material and money. Flannel new and old is very necessary, outfitting flannel and muslin for dresses, shirts, jackets and blankets, knit shirts, stockings and woolen blankets are very much needed, also linen for making little towels for the bags and money to purchase soap, talcum powder, safety pins, buttons, thread, needles, etc. for the sundry bags will be most acceptable. Thus far 63 layettes have been shipped, each containing 40 articles, making a total of 2,520, as each layette contains 6 shirts, 2 dresses, 2 jackets, 3 bands, 2 pair of broties, 2 pair of stockings, 1 bonnet, 1 cotton blanket or baby blanket, 1 wool blanket, 12 napkins, 1 bar toilet soap, wash cloth, talcum powder, 1 card large safety pins, 1 card small safety pins, 1 sewing bag with thread, darning cotton, buttons, needles, thimble, etc. One of these bags of standard necessities are sent to each mother in each hospital. The linen towels are made from old table linen, suitable to wipe a baby's face, the other articles are purchased. Think how gratified any mother would be to receive one of these layettes, containing enough things to dress a new born child and keep it supplied with enough clothing for a little time at least. The C. R. Milling Co., through the courtesy of Mr. Lacey Horton have contributed many four sacks, which are greatly appreciated by the committee as cotton cloth is so necessary.

Mrs. Paul Latus made 18 pillows, 6 gingham dresses for children of 6 years of age, and 5 infant dresses, also booties, jackets and shirts.

Mrs. Elmer King made 9 pillows, 7 bonnets, 1 child's gingham dress made by hand by Mrs. Horton. Mrs. Ivah Babcock made all the ambulance pillows, Mrs. Mary Peck 2 flannel shawls, material for bags.

Mrs. Smart 4 cotton blankets, 1 cashmere cloak for infant, 1 wrap, 1 patch work quilt, Mrs. Sieber 1 dozen towels, Mrs. Hibbard 10 yards long cloth and 10 yards of outfitting flannel to be made by herself into shirts.

Money has been received from Mrs. Y. D. Simons and the children who gave a patriotic program. All courtesy and kindness received by the committee is much appreciated. Mr. Will Burchell has been more than kind in handling the boxes and taking them to the depot free of charge. Also Mr. Joe Staub has sent a man to wire and cover the boxes ready for shipment, and the merchants have generally contributed all boxes needed.

Mrs. F. Mackinnon, Chairman of the Belgian Relief and War Service.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED—Girl for kitchen and family laundry work. Hotel Dixon. 3t

FARM FOR SALE—On good road, one mile from Grand Rapids, contains 5 1/2 acres of which 40 acres are cleared, also has a living stream of good water. Inquire of B. M. Vaughan, Wood County Realty Bldg., Grand Rapids, Wis. 3t

FOR SALE—Ford truck, one ton, one drive, stake body, has not been run over 600 miles. Reason for selling have purchased larger truck. McKee-Rossier Co. 3t

FOR SALE—7000 feet of lumber, pine and some hardwood planks. C. H. Reussler, 1 mile west of Fackling House. 2t

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 879 Fourth Ave. N. west side, rent \$9.00. Water and electric lights paid by tenant. F. Mackinnon. 1t

WANTED—Wanted address of owner of Sorghum mill that will be in operation this fall. John Liebe, Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids, R. 1. 1t

FOR RENT—7 room house on Baker street, known as the Ed. Friday property. 1t

WANTED—A good Ford car, price must be reasonable. J. Len. 1t

HOUSE FOR RENT OR SALE—Cheap if taken at once, 327 Seventh St. Mrs. P. Swartz, Tel. 764 or 251.

MAKING GOOD AT WORK

Roberts, Wis., Aug. 22, 1918.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am at my eighth place and still like the work. Don't you think I am doing well?

I had quite a time getting to Roberts. I misunderstood the name of the town which you gave me. I got off at Eau Claire. It took me over three hours to locate Mr. Aasen and then found that he had gone. I took the next train and got to Roberts at 9:00 P. M. I was met by Mr. Hammer, secretary of the association. My first place was at Mr. Luggsborg.

BARN BURNED

During the electrical storm on Wednesday morning the barn of Wm. Sprafka of the town of Seneca was struck by lightning and completely burned to the ground including all of the season's crop. The loss is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$2,000 which is partly covered in the Seneca, Sigel & Rudolph Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

MARKET REPORT

Hens	20c
Roosters	15c
Geese	16c
Ducks	10-12c
Pork dressed	20-22c
Veal	18-20c
Butter	34-40c
Eggs	35c
Hay, Timothy	\$2 1/2
Oats	34c
Rye	\$1.52
Wheat Flour	\$12.20
Rye Flour	\$11.50

WANTED—At once girl for general work at Commercial Hotel. 1t

Published and to be paid for at regular advertising rates by C. A. Normington, of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

A Word to You MR. VOTER

LOOK UP THE RECORD OF C. A. NORMINGTON, CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF AND YOU WILL FIND

He has never been on the pay roll of Wood County or city of Grand Rapids.

He has never been a candidate for any public office.

He has always been active in every proposition for the betterment of Grand Rapids and Wood County.

And he will, if elected, discharge his duties to the best of his ability.

VOTE FOR HIM AT THE PRIMARIES TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1918

School Begins September the Third

Your Child Will Probably Need New Clothes and New Equipment. We can Supply it in Quality at The Lowest Prices.

The Magic Spell of School Life

There is romance in the opening of the fall school term. The fresh, clean smell of the school building vaguely familiar after a long vacation. The conjectures of the little folks on things over which they have no control, but which are more interesting for that reason. The new teachers, the varnished desks, the arrangement of seats, each child endeavoring to sit by his chum without causing suspicion. The scrubbed faces and crisp new frocks of the little girls. The new suits and slicked hair of the little boys.

It requires little imagination for you older folks to recall these days of childhood, and the magic spell of school life.

Children's School Supplies

In the regular working necessities of class hours we have an unusually complete assortment. Pencils, pens, and especially note books and composition books, were hard to secure this year. We have a large stock left over from last year that is cheaper than the present market price.

Lead Pencils, natural finish with inserted rubber, per dozen	12c
Fancy colored Lead Pencil with rubber	3c
High grade Lead Pencils, each	5c
NOTE BOOKS	
4x7 note books, good ink paper, each	5c
5x8 note book, good ink paper, each	5c
6x9 note books, good ink paper, each	5c
Stenographer's note books, each	5c
COMPOSITION BOOKS	
Marble cover composition book at	10c
Large assortment of composition books, size 6 1/2 x 8 1/2, assorted cover designs, each	5c
Rulers, Inks, Pens, Penholders, Crayons, and Pencil Sharpeners in all styles.	

Are There Stockings to Darn In Preparation for School?

Good Darning Cotton is scarce this year. We have been out of the black until a few days ago.

Now we can supply you in black, gray, champagne, or white at per ball

Darning eggs in celluloid at 25c

Wooden with handle at 10c

Plain egg shaped wooden at 5c

Boys' School Suits

A splendid choice of Boys' Suits; the kind of rugged, sturdy looking suits that please both the boy and his parents, will be found in our Boys' Clothing section. These suits are not only sturdy in appearance, but are made to withstand the wear and tear the average boy gives them. They are new in style, but you pay only for actual wearing value received.

These suits come in knickerbocker, trouser styles with belted coats. They may be seen in brown, mixed, gray, mixed, or blue serge. All sizes and prices from

\$12.00 down to \$4.45

A Full Line of All Boys' Furnishings.

Little Boys' Underwear

Another important item, from point of wearing value in a boy's wardrobe, is his new fall underwear.

Our underwear stock is large, providing for every emergency, and every desire on the part of your boy. Prices are very low.

Sizes 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34, at 95c, 75c, 65c and 48c.

Boys' School Caps

A new fall cap for the opening of school, in golf shaped styles, is a delight to every boy. We have these caps in sporty models in sporty colors. Plaids, stripes or plain colors, priced at 75c, 65c and 50c.

Children's Stockings

"JOHNNIE JONES" Good For Johnnie's Sister Too

The "Johnnie Jones" stocking is well known as the ideal long wearing stocking for school. Mothers buy it because it offers splendid value for the price. Children choose it because it is fine in appearance.

Priced according to size as follows—				
6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8
25c	28c	28c	28c	33c
33c	35c	35c	35c	35c

A Bright New Hair Ribbon

For Your Little Girl.

5 1/2 inch silk ribbon in all colors and beautiful combinations of these colors. Checks, stripes and flowered designs. Prettier hair ribbons can not be found than those in this assortment, priced at per yard—35c

6 inch moire ribbons in every imaginable color. Some with contrasting borders, priced at per yard—25c

5 inch moire ribbons in plain colors. Some have contrasting colored borders, priced at per yard—20c and 19c

JOHNSON & HILL CO'S. WAR FOOD BULLETIN

BUY WITH CAUTION, COOK WITH CARE, YOUR COUNTRY'S BURDENS HELP TO BEAR!

Careful where you buy and careful how you cook. Don't waste. Make each ounce of food and each penny count. Eat less pork and beef than you have formerly—meats are badly needed across the water. You and your family will be just as well satisfied with more vegetable rations. Don't forget the value of vegetable oils as a substitute for lard. We must save fats.

In Our Grocery Section FOR WASHING, CLEANING AND SCRUBBING

Kitchen Kleenzer per can 4c

6 packages Gold Dust, 72 ounces 29c

6 bars white soap, only a few boxes 29c

Grandmas Washing Powder, large size 19c

Market baskets, large size each 10c

SOROSA COFFEE it can not be beaten for 25c

TEA—You do not know that TEA has advanced 40 per cent but its fact. Our prices on Tea are awfully cheap. We are selling a good NIBS Tea at 27c the pound. It won't last long in these figures so get your share.

Try our 18c BULK COFFEE it surely is a winner.

Tobaccos are going higher—get it now

JOHNSON & HILL GROCERY & TELEPHONE 396
MEMBER OF U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION